DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 155 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
15, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tsinanfu
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE.
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
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Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank Ltd.)

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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 3½ per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok.
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	Puket
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up ..... Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

HOTELS

KYANI & CO.
Mahammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS.
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES AND BISCUITS.

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT
14, Green Street, Fort.
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS.

CHURCH GATE RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.
BEST CUISINE.
18, Church Gate Street. Fort.

EDWARD RESTAURANT
Opposite WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.
CONFECTIONERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS.
THE PLACE TO SUIT ALL.

SPECIAL ARMY RESTAURANT.
167-69, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite Empire Cinematograph.
ICECREAM & CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.
HOT MEALS AND PROMPT SERVICE

EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT.
193-5, Hornby Road.
KING GEORGE, NUT MILK AND ALL KINDS OF CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES JUST ARRIVED.

EMPIRE RESTAURANT
Empire Building,
BORI BUNDER.
CENTRAL POSITION AND PROMPT SERVICE.
HOT MEALS AT ANY TIME.

MERWAN & SONS.
97, Medow Street, Fort.
CONFECTIONERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS and TOBACCO ISTS.

ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
MATHERAN.
will re-open as usual from the beginning of October.
GOVINDJI VASANJI,
CHIRA BAZAAR, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

ROYAL HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,
for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated near the Government Botanical Gardens. First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
MATHERAN.

Now closed for monsoon, and will be RE-OPENED on 1st October. Visitors wanting accommodation, please apply to—

Mr. J. L. DE SOUZA.
Proprietor.

TONNEAU LEVER WATCH

SILVER CASE Rs. 30

Radium Dial Rs. 5 extra.

KASANJI DAVALJI DESAI

Watch & Clock Dealer

144, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

Royal Yakuti

(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAYHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

Can be had at prices beyond competition

Trial Solicited.

CATALOGUES FREE

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL

288, Abdul Rehman Street

BOMBAY No. 3.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.

Raw Linseed Pure Oil.

Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities.

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address:—White Paint

Teephone No. 3953

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE.

20 p. c. discount will be allowed upto 31-7-17 only

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"YOUTH"

RHEMANI PHARMACY'S" REAL YAKUT Called "YOUTH" Contains AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public.

Price per Bottle.

1 Oz. Rs. 7. 2 oz. Rs. 13. 4 oz. Rs. 25.

RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.

Specially for Lost Manhood only.

50 Pills Re. 1-4. 40 Pills Re. 1.

V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,

Ego Building, Parel Road (Bhindi BAZAR), BOMBAY No. 2.

VIRILITY TELLS

more than anything in the present-day conditions and to win anything like success a man must be absolutely fit and well, otherwise he cannot stand the constant physical and mental strain of modern business life. However, there are so many existing ailments and physical imperfections that tend to lower a man's power to "keep going," that very few can say they are really fit.

The "physically perfect" are very few and far between and to these this offer is of no interest, but to the many sufferers handicapped by Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, we offer our descriptive

Booklet—FREE.

This booklet describes the aim and object of Erectruss, the latest mechanical device for the treatment of Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility "without drugs."

This treatment is the practical application of Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" which simply means retarding the return of blood from a part of the body for a desired period, thus creating an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part. The blood is acknowledged to be the finest possible curative agent, so the advantages of this method over drugs are apparent.

Don't waste time and money on ineffective and obsolete treatments when you can buy an Erectruss complete for Rs. 15 (plus postage and packing).

Send for the booklet to-day, read the testimonials from medical men and others and you will want an Erectruss for yourself. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) SOLE AGENCY for the EAST, BATALA (India).

Dr. BIER'S

ERECTRUSS.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS

Booksellers & Publishers

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Mulla's Mohammeden Law	4	0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5	8
Chandhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	9	0

A NEW DEPARTURE

THE LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

K. JONES & Co.

46, Prin.. Buildings, Medows Street

FORT, BOMBAY.

WORRY NO MORE

about cleaning your solid linen. At special request we have opened a department where up-country orders for Washing, Dry-cleaning and Glazing garments will be received and carefully attended to by V.P.P. system.

ECONOMIZE!!

MAKE YOUR OLD TYRES IN-TO SOUND RUNNERS.

DON'T BUY NEW TYRES.

Why pay high prices when we can renovate your Old Tyres positively equal to new ones at a nominal cost?

Write for our new Price List.

THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.

Opposite Bank of Bombay, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

Will buy you a genuine English made Cycle

Rs. 100 BRITANNIC

about which a rider says as under:—Please note that this party even to-day is using the machine though more than six years in constant use. It must be understood that it is an English made machine and not any cheap machine under fictitious name.

Dear Sirs, Bombay, 20th February, 1915

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully, (Sd.) J. S. B.

Now read the following specification which will explain all.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¼ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
G[illegible]—72" to Gent's or to order.
P[illegible]ls—Rubber to Gent's.
M[illegible]guard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Fr[illegible] Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 8 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Whilst ordering, please mention the correct size, also send money order or postal order of Rs. 20 with the order. Packing in a crate ready to ride will cost Rs. 5 extra.

Send for a copy of our money-saving list post free.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA

Use JINTAN Always.

SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN

As a digestive, it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the most delicate stomach.

Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.

By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco and Alcoholic Spirits.

It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers and those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR

Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Dysentery.

Absolutely free from any injurious Drugs!

Sole Agent:

JINTAN AGENCY.

PROPRIETOR.

G. R. CHAUBAL,

Juma Masjid,

BOMBAY.

JINTAN IS SOLD THROUGHOUT INDIA.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MILLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

Looking FOR AN INDEPENDENT Position?

Why not

Join the Field Force

OF

THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

AND

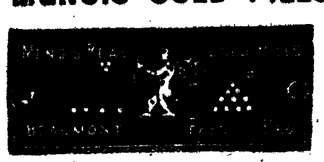
SECURE A GOOD INCOME.

For particulars apply to

M. V. MERCHANT, Manager,

12-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS



The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all disease of the heart, lungs stomach and liver

Prices Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube

Agents Wanted!

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Gaiety Theatre Chambers. Fort, BOMBAY

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS

FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES

BY USING

ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

This is a very important scientific descovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine.

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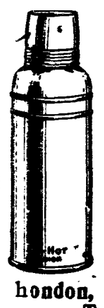
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.

No. 357, Abdulrehman Street BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1008.

ICY-HOT



BOTTLE AND CARAFE KEEPS CONTENTS EITHER ICY COLD OR STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS

Invaluable for House-keepers, Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

hondon, Eastern and Americann Trading Company,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ALABASTINE

Dry Distemper in different exquisite shades better than the most expensive distempers.

Ask for Particulars and Colour Cards from:

COOPER & Co.

SOLE AGENTS,

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COLLARS GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY @ 1 Anna Each. LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND. GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

DRY CLEANING DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS

2-14 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ELECTRIC"

POCKET LAMP.

COMPLETE.

Price Rs. 3-8.

Spare Battery As. 12.

HIGH CLSS LAMP AND STOVE DEPT

Abdul Reheman St., near Market,

BOMBAY.

RUBBER STAMP

Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179 KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

B. JOSHI & Co.,

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET,

Corner Pydhowni Baria Building,

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 3523.

JAPANESE

PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER.

JAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:

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D. D. BARIA & CO.

P. C. SHROFF & SON.

M. P. BARIA & CO,

BOMBAY.

WHY NOT RELY ON

A remedy which is beyond reproach in times of aches & pains

AMRUTANJAN

is a trusty friend. It heals, cures & comforts pain ridden persons. It is a safe cure

For All Pain Troubles

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL Firm of OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

EST. 1880.

21, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the ONLY FIRM that gives the benefit of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Professions Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g.

KRYPTOK, and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERO-CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white Lenses.

"LU-LU" EYE DROP

A safe cure for sore inflamed, weak eyes, granulated lids, corneal ulcers, etc.

M. M. KOPTI & Co

48, Custom House Road, Fort—BOMBAY.

All kinds of

MARBLE AND TILES

MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.

Apply for Catalogue and Price List to D. P. No. 26.

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ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

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Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

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All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Lombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

HOUSE AGENTS.—RATHI BROS. & Co.—Estate, Loan, and House Agents. Properties to let and for sale, in Bombay and in the mofussil.
For particulars apply:—
22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucederma and patches etc Perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDCINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 695

RAILWAY LOCKS and PADLOCKS of best quality in use by several Indian railways turned out at the Pioneer Lockworks, under expert European Supervision in varying sizes 1¼in. to 3in. of Galvanised and Japanned iron and brass metals. Prices from Re. 1-9 to Rs. 4-4 each E. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Bombay. 4

EDUCATIONAL.

STUDENTS—B. G. Desai's Matric class English, Mathematics, commencing July. Daily (7-30—9 a.m.). Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Bombay. Ladies admitted, separate accommodation. 8614.

WANTED—PUPILS for Shorthand Typewriting and Accountancy taught thoroughlly and quickly. Service Guaranteed. Apply sharp LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283, Hornby Road. 8711

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent BILL CLERK with experience of the daily system of Bill Making. Apply to CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Solicitors, Fort, Bombay. 8717

WANTED—An experienced MAHOMEDAN COOK for the Islam Club, Chawpati. Pay upto Rs. 30. Apply to the Manager. 8712

WANTED.—Agents for Swadeshi Black Japan and Phenyle, c/o. R. G. Poojani, Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonja, Building, Post No. 9. 8559

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first class and a second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for up-country, good salary. Apply to Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8706

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with French and a B.Sc. for a local high school, hours convenient. Apply sharp to Box No. 923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8708

WANTED—GRADUATES with Latin. Apply sharp by letter to. The PRINCIPAL, Sandhurst High School, Sandhurst Road, Chawpaty. 8700

WANTED.—ONE B.A. and one B.Sc. for the Hakimia Coronation High School, Barhanpur. Salary in each case Rs. 75—5—120. Knowledge of Urdu necessary. Apply immediately to the HEAD MASTER. 8715.

WANTED—An experienced HEAD CLERK for the new Tata Mills at Parel. Salary according to qualifications. Please apply in writing to the Agents. The Tata Mills, Ltd., 3rd floor, Navsari Bldgs., Fort, Bombay 8674

WANTED—A competent influencial Canvasser in mill store, chemicals, and sizing ingredients. Apply with testimonials and expecting salary to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8587

WANTED.—One expert MOTOR MECHANIC, knowing turning and fitting works must be able to repair any make of car and put it in working order. Apply with testimonials and salary expected, to Box No. 894 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8588

WANTED—For employment in a Mofussil Mill for the posts of Clerks, two or three GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATES on a starting salary of Rs. 40, per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8716

WANTED—HINDU ACCOUNT CLERKS with 3 years' experience of Gujarati Accounts and a GENERAL clerk, typist preferred, on Rs. 45 and upwards on permanent staff. Apply very fully NAGIN DAS AND MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 8720

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—15—20 H.P. and 30—35 H.P. Induction Motors A. C. 750 to 720 revs. 3 phase 50 cycle 460 to 480 volts either new or second-hand. Reply stating price etc. to THE KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd. Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. 8718.

WANTED.—AN ENERGETIC GRADUATE OR UNDER-GRADUATE, Mahomedan preferred, having a little knowledge of business line with French as Second Language and also prepared to go to Europe or Japan, if necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8719

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 p. m. according to qualifications. Service is temporary, but is likely to continue for some years if satisfaction is given. Only those who have passed qualifying examinations and have experience in estimating need apply with copies of testimonials before 5th July

C. B. POOLEY.
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
No. 1, Char Bungalows
Poona, 25th June 17.
8693.

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED.—13, 14 and 18 m/m solid ARCH-LAMP CARBONS in lot. Quote lowest terms to Box. No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8701

WANTED—To purchase Gin and Press. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8363

AN experienced UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER strong in French, Mathematics and English seek employment in a local High School. Apply to Box No. 922, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8707

WANTED by an young GRADUATE (second class, honours) employment. Excellent testimonials. Write to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8721

YOUNG GENTLEMAN having experience as Editor and Manager requires position as either Editor, Sub-editor, Contributor, Manager, Secretary, Companion or Tutor. Please communicate to Box No. 924, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8714.

INDIAN GRADUATE proceeding to England next August seeks company of Indians sailing thereabout. Please correspond with BHAT, 14A, Colaba Causeway. 8664

WANTED—Applications from men of all grades and qualifications. For terms of business apply to KAPOOR & Co., Appointment Agents, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. 8661

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

LOANS of money confidentially and promptly advanced to the most honest Government officers and others with or without security on most suitable terms. Please apply with fullest details to Box No. 907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8626

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESS, complete machinery by Nysmith Wilson. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. Telephone No. 3114. 8633

FOR SALE—New HALF PRESS FINISHER 8'-10'-12'-14'-16'-22' leaths Punching-Shafting-Drilling machines. Secondhand Gins-Portable Engine-Oil engines. Write ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay, P. T. N. 3972. 8622

FOR SALE—OIL ENGINES, very little used. Bates 35 B.H.P., Ruston Proctor, 60 B.H.P., Horasby 45 B.H.P. Rotary Oil Mills, pumps, tanks, air receiver 24' by 6 ft. A lot of machinery. Apply DUTT'S SAW MILLS, Kallai, Malabar. 8685

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for small power Consumers.—FOR SALE—One second hand Diesel Engine in complete working order of about 25 H.P. having 8½in diameter, 13 1/4in Stroke, 250 Revolution p.m. for particular apply B.M. KAPADIA Burjor. Building Tram Terminus, Tardeo. 8692

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs. 210 Brief	225
Remington No. 8 Two-colour Fine ...	110
Remington No. 7 Rs. 85, 2 colour	95
Oliver Typewriter No. 5 Rebuilt	200
Oliver Typewriter No. 3 Rebuilt	155
Royal Standard with B.S. & D/C	125
Empire No. 1 Portable Foolscap	100
Ideal Typewriter with B. S. Visible ...	110
Oliver Typewriter No. 3 very good ...	110
Chicago Portable	90

NOTE—All Rebuilt Machines are supplied with Brand New Metal Covers and Base-boards (not Second-hand or shop-soiled).

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Hammond No. 2, with Back Spacer ...	75
Blick No. 7, Visible, Portable.....	75
Densmore No. 5, with 2 Colours.....	75
Yost No. 11, Brief Size.....	80
Remington No. 7, 2 Colours Fine.....	110
Yost No. A, Visible, Fine.....	140
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	140
Remington No. 7, Slightly Used.....	170
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 210, Brief	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5.....	300
Senta, Portable, L. Case, New.....	180
Bijou, Folding, L. Case, Almost New.	165

Repairs to All Typewriters.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—OLD BOILERS, SCRATCH IRON. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8364

FOR SALE—A WALER HORSE of 15 2½ size, colour grey, age about 6. In quite sound condition. Apply P/o. Box No. 315, "Bombay. 8679

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bandra No. 45 Kane Road, facing the Sea. Apply to H.H.W., c/o Messrs. King, King Co., Bombay. 8696

DEOLALI "CAMP VIEW"—TO LET from 1st July next, Apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o the "Chronicle" office, Medows Street.

TO LET—Office room with electric light and fan on the 2nd floor of Alice Building, Hornby Road, from 1st July, 1917. Rent moderate Apply Box No. 910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8644

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the Matter of the Hingolee Press Company Limited and reduced.

The Hingolee Press Company Limited and reduced ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the Capital of the above company from rupees two lakhs (Rs. 2,00,000) to rupees fifty six thousand two hundred and fifty (56,250) was on the 26th day of June 1917, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Marten and is now pending and that the list of creditors of the Company, is to be made out as for the 8th day of August 1917.

Dated this 29th day of June 1917.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Hingolee Press Company Limited and reduced.
8710

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT GEORGE NEWTON has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the right, title and interest of the said Arthur Robert George Newton in all that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Ahmedabad within the limits of the Ahmedabad Cantonment in Zilla Ahmedabad in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement 14,700 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Cantonment Authorities under No. 14 and bounded on the West by the Main Road and open ground on the North by Bungalow No. 13 and on the South by the Gymkhana Compound and all which said premises formerly stood in the Records of the Cantonment in the name of "The Old Artillery Mess" and now stand in the name and are in the possession of the said Arthur Robert George Newton and are subject to Lease in Form B.

Dated this 18th day of June 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8709

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claim against the late NATHUBHAI MULJI KHOJA, merchant deceased, who died at Bombay on the 22nd day of July, 1916, leaving a Will, probate whereof has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C. I. E., the Executors named in the said will on the 19th day of June, 1917, are hereby required to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Coy., solicitors for the said executors at their offices No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property, as the case may be, to the said Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Coy., the solicitors for the said Executors.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1917.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt. Executors of the will of Nathubhai Mulji deceased.
8658

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorised Mr. Herbert Blair Hanna, to sign the firm.
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
8722

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

WITH effect from 1st July next, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts will be increased to 4 per cent. until further notice.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay, 21st June, 1917. 8617

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS BANK.

WITH effect from 1st July next the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank deposit accounts will be increased to 4 per cent until further notice.
L. F. TUCKER,
8659 Manager.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil, P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8624 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big porch on which stands spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso Piet, Mangoes, etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, Stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces, servants outhouses store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the Compound; otherwise Re. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The Bungalow belongs to the late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer Bombay Municipality. Please apply to H.H.W., Co. Messrs. KING KING and Co., Post Box 110, Bombay. 8697

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATIE AT NARAYEN DHURU STREET, KULSA MOHOLLA OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will under instructions from Abdul Satar Alli Mahomed administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of the late Ebrahm Hajee Tar Mahomed and Bai Ayshabai, widow of the said Hajee Ebrahim Tar Mahomed and Valley Suleman (the Executrix and Executor of the late Jacob Hajee Essa) the Transferees of the first mortgagee, and the 2nd and the third mortaggees and on account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Esmail Essa Allana, Aba Esmail, Rabiabai and Hawabai Ismail Essa Allana, minors by their mother and duly appointed guardian the said Fatmabai, widow and by virtue of the power of sale reseved to the said Bai Ayshabai and Valley Suleman, under the aforesaid transfer of first mortgage and second mortgage dated 13th July 1914 and 8th September 1915, respectively and the authority given by the Consent Judges Order dated 2nd April, 1917, in High Court Suit No. 253 of 1916 to the said Abdul Satar Alli Hahomed to realise the moneys dues on the aforesaid mortgagee, will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the pemises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 171 1/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate and fronting on the west side of Narayen Dhurn Street Kolsa Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1230 and assessed by the Municipalty of Bombay under B Ward No. 907, and Street No. 50-56, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Cassum Mitha, on or towards that South by the property of Tarmahomed Hussen, on or towards the East by the said Narayen Dhuru Street, and on or towards that West by the property of Halai Memon Mahajan, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of two mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria, Attorneys for vendors at their office 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT OF LAND, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF LAWRENCE DE LIMA STREET AND NAWAB TANK OVER-BRIDGE AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 2nd July, next at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following plot of building land:—

All that piece of land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts situate on the East side of Lawrence De Lima Street in the City and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and at the junction of that Road on its East side with the Nawab Tank Over-bridge which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. part of 3351 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by Nawab Tank Over-bridge on the South by the property of Messrs. Bhicaji Ramjee Warekar and Sebastiao Gonsalves and Pirojbai, widow of Fakirji Nanabhai China, on the East by Port Trust land and on the west by Lawrence De Lima Street.

Copies of the particulars and conditions of sale, can be obtained at the office of the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Prince's Dock, or from the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME RARE CHANCE TO CINEMA PROPRIETORS, INTENDING ORGANISERS OF CINEMA COMPANIES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NAME AND GOODWILL OF CITY'S OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CINEMA "AMERICA INDIA."

On THURSDAY, the 5th July, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will, by order of Pestonji B. Mehta, Esq., the Proprietor of "America India" Cinematograph, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

The Name and Goodwill of "America India" Cinematograph.

Written offers communicated to the undersigned before the day of sale will be carefully considered.

P.S.—This offers a very rare and unique chance to cinema Proprietors, who are disposed to have a lucky name for their Cinema as well as to those who have to shift from their present sites and organize new theatres on expiration of the term of lease.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses; carriages; and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as blackwood; rich carved specially made to order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs; single and double mirrored door bandsome almyrahs; cupboards; chairs; fancy teapoys; marble top tables; glassware, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—
1 double barrel gun.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted minature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a European lady:—
1 bicycle in good order.
The property of a European gentleman:—
2 bicycles.
The property of a Hindu gentleman:—
1 victoria and 1 horse.
By order of the concerned:—
1 handsome pony going in harness aged 3 years.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME,
OF DETECTIVE DRAMAS;

"CONSCIENCE"
in 4 reels.

Taking advantage of his partner's quarrel with a stranger a man commits murder. The stranger is electrocuted. A year after the crime a clever detective has it brought to his notice and, taking advantage of the real criminal's workings of conscience, brings him to book.

"X 3"
in 3 reels.

A noted counterfeiter comes to America and associates with a skilful gang, including a Bank Cashier who is known to them as "X. 3." This man is murdered and a cinema actor is wrongfully accused. In securing the arrest of the real murderer, a detective unearths the whole gang of counterfeiters.

Last Mail's
PATHE GAZETTE

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re 1/8, Re 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER THEATRE OF AMUSEMENT.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

AN EVENING WITH THE WORLDS GREATEST COMEDIAN.

ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME — ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

Absolutely the greatest collection Laughs ever presented
ITS ALL CHAPLIN AND CHAPLIN AT HIS BEST.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN WEEK

following

CHAPLIN in the Riotous Successes,
CHARLIE in the Lightning and Thunder,
CHARLIE in the Park,
CHARLIE By The Sea,
CHARLIE What Might Have Been,
CHARLIE in His Greatest Comedy,
CHARLIE at the **THEATRE.**

SEE Charlie in a dual Role as a Member of the Stalls and a Member of the Gallery assisting the Performers on the Stage the Orchestra and the Audience in General. Charlie and the "**DUD**" vocalists and "Passe" Soprano

A WORLD OF FUN — **CHAPLIN NIGHT** — A WORLD OF FUN

Popular Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 and 4 annas. Popular Prices.
Commencing soon. Return of Famous Illusionist.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the World Famous Chinese Conjurer.

CHUNG LING SOO

In a performance of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism
Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN and FULL LONDON COMPANY.

LEYWOOD AND NORELL	DAN COLYER	ETHEL HILL	IVY AND MADGE ABERDARE
Burlesque Artistes.	Comedian.	Entertainer.	Dancers from the London Palace.

Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan of seats now open at **ROSE & Co.**

UNIVERSAL

UNIVERSAL MOVING PICTURES

PROGRAMME

is the Greatest on Earth and we need say that

COMPARE

The full Universal Programme with any other and you will acknowledge its absolute supremacy from the standpoint of

POPULARITY AND PROFIT.

It has been the Salvation of Many a Showmen in all parts of the world.

THEN WHY NOT YOURS?

For further particulars, apply to

Universal Film Manufacturing Co.
"Heera House," Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY.

Prof. CHOLKAR'S CIRCUS

To-night and every night

9-30 p.m.

PLACE—CHARNI ROAD, NEAR WEST END CINEMA.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND GIGANTIG EXHIBITION

of strength by

Prof. CHOLKAR.

Amongst his various other feats motor obstructing and 3 to 4 thousand lbs. weight sustaning feats are nothing but marvels.

Matinee Show every Saturday and Sunday

at 4-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Great event in Filmdom

All Cinema lovers will rejoice to learn that from to-day commences "the Serial wonderful"—absolutely the world's greatest, noblest, and the finest Serial film ever issued.

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

In 30 Chapters of 2 Reels each, at the

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road.

A serial that has convulsed audiences in America and Great Britain, an episode that has cost a fabulous sum, a story in which surprises and thrilling incidents leap upon the spectators and hold them spell-bound.

A Photo-play for which 20,000 story writers competed.

Positively see this week's instalment—four Chapters, 8 Reels, 8000 feet—full of deep human interest, sensations, love, hate, crime, daring and romance!

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW SPECIAL MATINEE PRIZE SHOW
At 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Daily four shows at 5-15; 7-0; 8-30 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Half Prices:—Box (each seat) Re. 1; Sofas 12 Annas; First Class 8 Annas; First Class for Ladies from Monday to Friday at 4 Annas; Upper Row 6 Annas; Second Class 4 Annas; Third Class 2 Annas.

PACKED AT EACH PERFORMANCE!!!
TO-NIGHT at 10
EDWARDES THEATRE GAIETY AT 6-30

PALACE OF VARIETIES

The New
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
Presents
A most laughable Musical Comedy
THE

GAY MAID

Produced by
STEVE BUCKINGHAM.

THE MAID

Was a housemaid; quarrelled with the cook; Got the Sack; Fooled the Vicar and his Wife; Flirted with the Vicar's Son; got her own back
And

THE MAID

Got back.

SEE WHAT DOES THE MAID DO WITH THISTLES.

The Comedy will be Preceded by
OUR BRILLIANT VARIETIES
OF
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
ROSSIE CASTELLO
PEGGY CASTELLO
MINNIE BARTELLE
IVY McGRATH
C. MORRIS
FRED. HARCOURT and
E. B. EVANS
Augmented by
Our Exclusive 2 part Cinema
BY PATHE

ENMITY OF LOVE

6-30 TO-MORROW SUNDAY 10
EDWARDES THEATRE GAIETY
AT 7-30 SPECIAL CINEMA
SHOW AT THE GAIETY
THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 5TH
An up-to-date Local Topical French Revue in 8 scenes.

AROUND BOMBAY

Specially written for the Gaiety.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market
To-Night To-Night.
Great Hollandia Masterpiece

"A SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER"

5 Reels. 6,000 Feet.

The story of a little girl who was brought up as a boy and her devotion to her guardian. A story true to life, full of human pathos, love, nobility. A distinctly human story, clean and beautiful.

Also showing

THE TOPICAL BUDGET

containing the latest news of the world in pictures
AND

"FATTY'S PLUCKY PUP"

A two reel keystone comic, featuring the well known screen star "FATTY." Thirty minutes of good hearty laughter and mirth.

Thrice Nightly
7-00, 8-45, 10-30
5-15 Saturday-Sunday Prize Shows 5-15
USUAL HALF RATES.

WATCH FOR
"THE PURPLE MASK"

IMPERIAL

The Premier and most popular Picture Palace of Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD,

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

MATINEE SAT. AND SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.

TO-NIGHT
AT LAST
The 13th and 14th episodes of
THE

SHIELDING SHADOW

THE

SHIELDING SHADOW

THE GREATEST MYSTERY SERIAL EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY
also
THE ROYAL ARTILLERY
A BRITISH OFFICIAL
WAR FILM

TOOTH ACHE
A new Series.

OF CARTOONS BY BUD FISHER

"MUTT & JEFF"

Series.

THROUGH "QUERCY"
Valley of lot.
Travel-Coloured

BUSTING THE BEANERY

Comic.

Absolutely the finest Programme ever offered.

DON'T MISS

SHIELDING SHADOW.

TO-NIGHT

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

BRASS

AND ENAMELLED

BEDSTEADS

CRADLES & CRIBS
UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS
OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN MAKE.

L. ROYSAMPAT,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Elphinstone Street, KARACHI. Kashmir Gate, DELHI.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

HORNBY ROAD. BORI BUNDER.

Lessees Excelsior Theatres Syndicate.

Bombay's Largest and Finest Picture Theatre

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-30, & 10 P.M.

VALUABLE PRIZE SHOW EVERY SUNDAY AT 6-30

1 THE PROGRESS OF FRENCH SCIENCE
in the cause of the Glorious Wounded of France

This is a truly remarkable picture and shows while war is destructive of some things it has given a tremendous impetus to the advance of Surgical Science.

One cannot see without being moved and astonished, the amazing results obtained by Science in view of the betterment of the lot of the glorious wounded.

One having both arms amputated, possesses to-day an artificial arm and a hand wonderfully articulate, worked by an ingenious mechanism. Another having lost a leg, is able to walk about with as much ease as a whole man, and all the heroes, but yesterday working for victory, resume to-day cheerfully and with a smile that has nothing forced about it, the humble duties of their daily life.

NOTE. The Madical faculty of Bombay should make a point of seeing this picture.

2 PATHE'S GAZETTE — The latest picture from Blighty.

3 THE JEALOUS SISTER — A delightful French Comedy Drama.

4 "LUKES LOST LAMB" an irresponsible Knockabout Comedy.

5 "THE WEAKER STRAIN" The 9th Story from

"WHO'S GUILTY"

This series of Life problems become more interesting as they continue.

"The Weaker Strain" is an episode in the life of an Ambitious Singer and the pitfalls of the professional career. If you have seen the previous problems **CONTINUE THE GOOD WORK AND SEE THIS ONE.**

"THE WEAKER STRAIN" UNDER FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES CAN BECOME THE STRONGER STRAIN.

Who's Guilty? In all the little lapses in life's journey can you say **Who's Guilty?**

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-30, & 10 P.M.

Popular Prices Rs. **2, 1,** & annas **8, 4.**

TRAMS FROM ALL OVER BOMBAY STOP AT THE EMPIRE.

To-night —— ***To-night***

Commences

The Greatest—the Best and the first

SPANISH LOVE SERIAL

AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA,

ELDORADO

Justice—32,000 feet.—Justice
or
Barcelona and her Mystries.

To-night —— ***To-night***

I take my Revenge

To-night —— ***To-night***

You will be unanimous in your praise

To-nigh —— ***To-night***

Love—Hate—Surprise—Revenge—Tragedy

To-night —— ***To-night***

David Roscoe, falsely accused, will be sentenced and deported into exile—What will become of his poor widowed Mother? What of his loving sweetheart Clara??

TO-NIGHT "JUSTICE"

TO-NIGHT: 4 Waterproof } at our 5 p.m.
TO-MORROW NIGHT: 4 Waterproof } Matinee Shows
EVERY NIGHT: 1 Waterproof at 7 p.m. Show.

The New West-End Tailoring Co.

ARMY CONTRACTORS.
High Grade Civil & Military Tailors and Outfitters.
229, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

A

MYSTERIES

VERY BIG ATTRACTION

OF MYRA!!!

THE ENTERTAINMENT THAT MARKS A NEW EPOCH AND SETS A NEW STANDARD.

The only entuertaiment that offers (75) War Loan Bond and Postal Certs. free of cost to those who enjoy it!

OLYMPIA

CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time and Prices as usual

The Most Astounding Serial in Bombay.

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

THE

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

55,000 Feet Long.

First Instalment 10,000 Feet

Commencing Sat. 30th June.

This serial has made out such an extraordinary mark in Cinema Lovers that to speak anything more in praise of it is to yield refined Gold and paint the Lily.

RATES HALF ONLY.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

PRIZE MATINEES AT 3 and 5.

AND

EVERY NIGHT

AT 7, 9 AND 11 (S. T.).

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417.

IMPERIAL UMBRELLA MART.

PROPRIETOR:—

HAJI ABUBAKER LATIF

Largest Dealers & Direct Importers of Umbrellas, Walking Sticks & Umbrella Accessories & Commission Agents.

103, Abdul Rehman Street, P. O. No. 3

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 3642. Telegrams:—"Chemicoler," Bombay

K. H. KABBUR & Co.,

Colours and Chemicals,

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Also at 30, Brown Street, Manchester.

Standard Qualities, Original Packings, Prompt Deliveries.

Direct Blues (giving Sky Blue with 1%)	Direct Browns.
Turkey Red powder.	(Ciba) Yellow.
Benzo Purpuring.	Acid Scarlet.
Basic Magenta.	Orange II.
	Victoria Blue B.

SULPHUR:—BLACK, KHAKI, CONGO RED—and a range of Acid, Basic, Sulphur and direct Colours and Chemicals used in textile industries. A majority in half and one pound tins under labels of Manufacturers such as Berlin, Bayer, Meister, etc.

Enquiries solicited. *Quotations on application*

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 28th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 700
Mid. Americans .. .. 19.45 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July 26.98+19; Oct 26.65+5; Jan. 26.99+3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 27th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers 595

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 29.

The Liverpool market has remained closed for futures business throughout the week, except that at certain fixed prices liquidation of contracts might be made. Private cables state that the market is expected to re-open to-day probably under certain restrictions as to business which will be made known hereafter. Conferences have taken place and no doubt a method has been found, suitable to all parties, for the continuance of business on a more sound basis. Opinions are divided as to the subsequent course of the market.

In New York we have seen some wide fluctuations the result of which up to Wednesday's close, which is the latest news to hand is an advance of 136 points. Several private estimates of the average condition of the crop and the acreage have been received, the most important being that of the National Ginners, viz. 68.7 per cent for the condition, and a reduction of 4.5 per cent in the acreage. The Bureau Report will be published in a few days giving the official condition and the acreage. Private cables received during the week report beneficial rains in Texas and Oklahoma where they were much needed.

During the early part of the week the local market was quiet but steady and fluctuations both in Old and New Crop were within a range of Rs. 5. The last day or two there has been an improvement in New Crops owing to a demand having sprung up, and rates have advanced about Rs. 12. Fine Broach July was this morning quoted Rs. 508 against Rs. 504 last Friday, and Good Broach April Rs. 506 against Rs. 486. A fair business is doing in New Crop both in the bazaar on Bombay Cotton Exchange terms; and by Japanese buyers through European houses on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms. The premium for contracts on the latter terms is now about Rs. 5.

For the general run of ready cotton the market has been quiet but steady with only a very moderate demand, but there has been an enquiry for stapled styles, Sawginned, Coomptas, Miraj and etc. and for these prices have improved. Holders are meeting the demand.

The monsoon is progressing favourably. The rainfall during the week has been heavier, and in the Berars and Central Provinces where rain was needed, a fall of one to four inches is reported to-day and prospects have improved.

A private cable received this morning states that the Liverpool market will re-open to-day, but that business will be restricted to English Spinner and Liverpool importers, and to the liquidation of contracts at prices which will be fixed daily.

The market advanced rapidly to-day and closes firm, with few sellers, as under:—

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	..	July ..	520
Fine Khamgaon-Akola ..	..	July ..	470
Fine M. G. Bengal ..	..	July ..	370
Good M. G. Westerns ..	..	July-Augt ..	452
Good H. G. Westerns ..	..	July-Augt ..	442
Good Sawgd. Dharwar ..	..	July-Augt ..	498
Good M. G. Coomptas ..	..	July-Augt ..	492
Good M. G. Miraj ..	..	July-Augt ..	486

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April 1918 ..	526
Fully Good Bengal ..	..	January 1918 ..	390

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

OLD CROPS.

Bengal ..	..	July ..	370
Broach ..	..	July ..	513

NEW CROP.

Bengal ..	..	Jan. ..	394/5
Broach ..	..	April ..	528

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 29th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	S.G.F.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	373	363	353			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	373	363	353			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				535	460	"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				525	475	"
M. G. Westerns ..				457	441	"
H. G. Westerns ..				447	431	"
M. G. Compta ..				535	460	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam ..			498	482	470	"
M. G. Dharangadra ..				477	465	"
M. G. Mundra ..				478	466	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Money and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

OOLARA, 29th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine, Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	353	..	1/25th Jan, 18
Bengals (M G)	363	353	343	Ready
	370	..	..	1/25th July 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	363	353	343	Ready
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)	..	371	..	1/25th July 17
	..	467	457	Ready
	..	470	..	1/25th July 17
Comrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	452	422	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	469	439	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	465	447	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	..	477	453	Ready
Wardha N'ghat (M G)	..	473	455	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	520	..	1/25th July 17
	..	..	..	
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	486	478	526 1/25th Apl 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	..	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	462 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	453 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	495 July/August
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	457 Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	462 Ready
	..	..	..	493 July/August

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the week ending 6 p.m. of 28th June:—

Cotton	..	59,967 bales.
Wheat	..	238,604 qrtrs.
Linseed	..	35,035 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	..	2,172 "
Gingellyseed	..	1,284 "
Poppyseed	..	Nil
Groundnuts	..	13,688 "
Castorseed	..	66,686 "
Rice	..	28,536 "
Myrabolams	..	2,416 "
Cottonseed	..	10,386 "
Mowraseed	..	118 "
Gram	..	56,912 "
Jowar	..	4,669 "
Maize	..	27 "
Barley	..	25,213 "

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 28th June, 1917.	Total to date since September 1st. 1916.	1917.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	3,147	286,670	358,824
Central India	5,994	196,704	227,855
Barsee and Nuggur ..	2,195	115,660	237,169
Berar	1,074	391,217	491,906
Central Provinces ..	1,511	91,532	181,480
Total Comras. ..	14,760	1,041,327	1,097,619
Dholleras	18,588	378,615	191,152
Broach	168	300,547	231,636
Compta and Dharwar ..	13,007	122,378	154,216
Western-Northerns ..	12,765	69,663	117,643
Bengals (N.W. Provinces (Rajputana ..	1,424	273,942	312,124
Sind, Punjab	2,719	164,949	98,295
Cocanada	1,418	296,894	122,614
Persian	1,392	3,631	27,834
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	6	262	425
	Nil	23,673	32,336
American	Nil	68	Nil
Egyptian	264	453	782
Other sorts	61	40,881	2,505
Total ..	59,967	2,702,875	2,676,552

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1917	1916	Difference.
Receipts for the week ..	59,967	23,780	+ 36,187
	1916-17	1915-16	
Receipts from 1st September to 28th June ..	2,702,875	2,978,882	— 276,007
	1917	1916	
Shipts for week—Europe ..	Nil	5,289	— 5,289
China, Japan & Coast Port.	27,688	21,388	+ 5,729
Total ..	27,688	27,182	— 59
Total Shipts 1st September to 28th June ..	1916-17	1915-16	
Europe	263,758	260,478	+ 3,310
China	36,560	101,538	— 65,078
Japan	1,102,121	1,354,241	— 252,240
Coast Ports	6,338	6,940	+ 1,468
Total ..	1,410,777	1,726,537	— 315,760
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	700	2,896	— 2,196
China, Japan and Coast Ports	14,488	26,750	— 12,262

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1916 to 17th June 1917	50,183
B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1916 to 9th June 1917	22,326

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 31st August 1915 ..	350,000
Receipts from 1st September 1916 to 28th June 1917	2,702,875
	3,052,875
Shipments from 1st September 1916 to 28th June 1917	1,410,777
	1,641,298
Afloat in harbour	15,102
	1,626,196
Sent up-country by rail and burnt	72,542
	1,553,653
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st September 1916 to 28th June 1917	870,000
Stock in all hands, including Exporters and Mills on 28th June 1917	670,653
Difference since last week	+13,666

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 29th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35 ..	44 0 0	0 ..
" White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bengals ..	44 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 0 0	0 12 0
" Brown Cawnpore ..	6 0 0	0 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 0 0	0 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 0 0	0 11 0
" Brown Thin ..	7 0 0	0 10 0
Toolsee, White 65-15 ..	44 0 0	0 0 0
" Galar 75-12 ..	42 0 0	0 0 0
" Galar 80-58 ..	41 0 0	0 0 0
" Black ..	35 0 0	0 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	7 0 0	0 14 0
Groundnuts	39 0 0	0 14 0
Mowraseed	3 12 0	0 0 0
Jawra	21 0 0	0 0 0
Ajwain	41 0 0	0 0 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
White Aug.-Sept. ..	0 14 0
Wheat April-May 1918 ..	0 12 0
Linseed, Sept. ..	0 0 0
" May 1918 ..	0 14 0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 27th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	21	38,736
B. B. & C. I. Railway	3	10,800

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
1 case gold bullion	10,612	China
sovereigns	2,250	
gold coins	15,570	

BULLION.

Bombay, June 29.

During the early part of the week a large amount of business was put through in the silver market and there was a rise of about Rs. 2-8-0. The rise was chiefly due to bars covering sales and a big purchase reported to have been made for a Native State. The offtake was on an average of about 25 bars a day, and the present stock is estimated at about 2,800 bars.

Rates were quieter on account of decreased demand and Sovereign were placed from Rs. 15-2-6 to 15-3-3.

Eng. Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 91-2.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 91-4.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 91-1.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged and there was nothing of importance to report in this market.

MONEY.

Continued to be easy and the Banks were paying from 4½ to 5½ per cent. for short deposits.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 185½.
3 Months' Sight Credits Frcs. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 175¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 277.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 151.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 93.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

During the week the share market was quite firm and a fairly big amount of business was put through both for July and August settlement. The chief rise had been in weaving mill shares particularly Standards Madhavjees, Fazulbhoys, and Simplexs. In the miscellaneous sections there was a comparatively smaller business put through while railway shares were almost neglected. The undertone of the market continues to be healthy.

Standards were quoted at 1,680, Fazulbhoys at 730, Simplex at 732-8, Nagpurs at 2,400, Pearls at 500, Madhavjees at 1,980, and Tata Iron ordy at 232-8. Currimbhoys at 307-8, Davids at 460, Finlay at 300, Indian Bleaching at 290, Indore-Malwa at 495, Luxmi Cotton at 1,300, Swadeshis at 1,755, Kamas ordy at 240, and Deferreds at 920, Alcock Ashdowns at 855, Bombay Tram ordinary 332-8, Mackenzie Saw 280, Telephone at 164. Advance at 950, Bombay Dyeing 930, Bombay United 712-8, Century at 315, and Colaba Land at 1,160.

SUGAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

June 29.

We have to report a steadier market during the week so far as ready sugar is concerned with good demand and prices have gone up by 2 to 4 annas per cwt all round. A large quantity of ready White Java was sold by firms at Rs. 17 to 17-4-0 ex-godown. Karachi and Calcutta markets were steady with good business passing in forward sugars. Home and Java markets, are rather firm for White Sugar but there was much pressure to sell Brown July-September even at 17s. 3d F. B. H, but there are no buyers for this sugar as there is absolutely no demand from the interior. A good business was done in White Java July-September at 19s. 10d. to 20s. F. B. Harbour and lately as the height for June and July is not obtainable there are sellers at 19s. 16d. for August-October positions. There are resellers at lower rates.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O S Rs. 17-4-0 equal to 20s. 4d. F. B. H. stocks 65,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 15-8-0 equal to 18s. F. B. H. stocks 25,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 17-8-0 equal to 20s. 6d. F. B. H. nominal stocks 2,500 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 15-8- to 16-8-0 F. B. H. stocks 60,000 bags.

Japan S. K. 19-8-0 F. B. H. stocks 4,000 bags.

Formosan 18-8-0 F. B. H. stocks 5,000 bags.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has remained firm and steady during the past week, but the business passing in the bazaar has been on a small scale. The transactions that have taken place have been confined solely to the dealers in the market. The up-country demand is conspicuous by its absence, although the monsoon is reported to have been favourable in the consuming districts. As sales are now being made for cash on delivery, purchases have been restricted to small quantities only. Stocks of some well known qualities are getting scarce, and as fresh shipments of these are not expected in the near future, values of same are rising.

The Manchester Market has been very firm and business has been very irregular. The prices now ruling in Yarn and Cloth either mean a loss or very little better than stopping machinery. Some makers have got off the particular sorts asked for by dealers, and are not very anxious to get back to them. Agreements of manufacturers tend to run T... In some quarters negotiations of fair extent have transpired, but with little result. Though offers from buyers improve they are rarely within range. Importing firms holding stocks of goods are demanding full advantage of the present situation from those dealers who are eager to buy.

GREYS.

A firmer tone has prevailed in Grey Shirtings, and values are improving as stocks are getting light. 45 inches Red End Shirtings have been in better request at increased rates. A little more activity has been mentioned in 44 inches by 38½ yards Gold End Shirtings which have considerably appreciated in values. 49 inches by 39 yards, 8 lbs. shirtings are scarce and values have gone up by four annas per piece for the small stocks in hand. Heavy qualities of shirtings fetch higher prices. Grey Jaconets have shewn a further improvement of two annas per piece. There is a fair demand from the Malabar Coast for 48 inches by 38 yards Grey Shirtings worth over Rs. 12 per piece. Grey Drills have remained steady at last rates.

WHITES.

White Goods have remained steady. Some styles of Nainsooks and Mulls that are in better demand have advanced in prices. 28 inches by 18 yards ranges of Nainsooks of a leading firm have imported by two annas per piece. 36 inches by 18 yards superior class of Nainsooks also fetch better value. Some transactions have taken place in 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls at higher rates. Sacharilla Heading Mulls in 56 inches by 19 yards have changed hands several times among the dealers in the bazaar.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Fan" No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	10 0 0
" " " 100000	45×37½/8	..	11 4 0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..	43×38	..	12 8 0
Bates' No. 12-33	41×37½/8	..	15 0 0
Dewhurst's "Rupee" No. 5	39×38½	..	12 0 0
" "BBB" ..	38×38½	..	14 4 0
Grey Jaconets—			
Ralli's No. 18 ..	45×23	..	6 2 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	29×40	..	17 12 0
Ralli's 'Musjid,' No. 425	36×40	..	10 14 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1500 ..	32×42	..	16 6 0
H. B. T. C. 40000" ..	36×40	..	19 0 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090 ..	27×18	..	2 8 0
" No. 39620 T. S..	38×22	..	5 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888.	23×18	..	3 11 0
" " 50000 ..	34×18	..	4 14 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. S..	38×22	..	5 4 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	26×18	..	3 4 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/80/600 ..	41", 46", 51"×19		6 14 0
" No. 6000 ..	56×19	..	7 10 0
" " 88 ..	58×20	..	8 5 0
" " 816 ..	39×20	..	5 10 0
Ritchie's No 975 ..	50×16	..	5 12 0
" " 615 ..	"	..	5 6 0
" " 66800 ..	40×18	..	4 15 0
Greaves' No. 5060 ..	37×16	..	..

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has remained firm, but the business passing has not been as brisk as during the previous week. Stocks are getting lighter day by day, and as the replacing costs are very much higher, a further improvement in local rates is anticipated by the dealers. Clearances have been satisfactory.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:

30s. Water Twist Best per lb.	1	6	0
30s. Water Twist Best per lb.	1	5	6
40s. Water Twist Best per lb.	1	7	0
40s. Water Twist Lowest per lb. ..	1	6	6

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated May 17, write:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a reduction of £255,830, as compared with last week's return.

It is announced that gold to the value of $32,000,000 has been received in New York, and that a total export of $8,415,000 has been assured to Japan, Spain, etc.

It is announced by the French Government that no French gold coin has been struck during the year 1916.

The Transvaal gold output for April, 1917, amounted to £3,155,121 as compared with £3,205,643 in April, 1916, and £3,343,363 in March, 1917.

SILVER.

The market has been quite steady in tone. The prices advanced from 37 7/8d. to 38d. on the 12th instant, and remained at that figure.

There has been no feature of special interest, except the continued paucity of sales from America. A few orders of a general character have been in evidence, but the bulk of business done has been for coinage as usual.

Touching the question of subsidiary German coinage, to which we referred last week, "Daily Financial America" states that:—"A representative of the Treasury has announced in the Reichstag that the Government is contemplating retiring from currency the present silver and nickel coins, leaving the hoarders only almost worthless metal." This may be true of nickel but certainly not of silver.

The value of the silver contained in a mark is now 6½d., whilst the exchange value of a mark is 7¾d. It is not correct, therefore, for the German Treasury to describe a coined mark as "almost worthless," seeing that its intrinsic value is 84 per cent. of the present estimation in which the German mark is held abroad. However much the German exchange may continue to fall, holders of silver marks could still purchase commodities from other nations on the basis of 6½d., so long as the present level of silver prices is maintained. This would be possible whether the German Government decline to allow the circulation of silver coins within the Empire or not. In other words, holders of silver marks know the limit of their loss should they wish to make payments abroad, whereas holders of paper marks do not.

The silver holding of the Indian Treasury on May 7th, as reported below, shows a reduction of 73 lakhs, and is the lowest total recorded since November 18th, 1913.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation:—8,340, April 22; 8,272, April 30; 8,388, May 7.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion:—1,629, April 22; 1,537, April 30; 1,464, May 7.

Gold coin and bullion in India:—1,156, April 22; 1,139, April 30; 1,115, May 7.

Gold in England:—592, April 22; 517, April 30; 517, May 7.

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,200 bars, as compared with 1,700 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 12th April, 1917, consisted of about 29,000,000 ounces in sycee and 17,700,000 dollars, as compared with about 27,500,000 ounces in sycee and 17,600,000 dollars on 5th May, 1917. Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—

May 11:—37 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 12:—38 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 14:—38 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 15:—38 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 16:—38 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 17:—38 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average:—37.979.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (INDIA), LTD.

Bombay, June 28th.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ..	6 2 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 9 6
Bull Brand New Tins .. .. per pair	5 13 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 6
Swan Brand New Tins .. .. per pair	4 7 6
Anchor Tins .. .. per pair	5 5 0
Rising Sun Cases .. .. per case	8 14 0
Anchor Cases .. .. per case	7 0 0
Shell Cases .. .. per case	7 13 0

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ..	150°	at Rs.	7 8 0	per case.
White Rose ..	150°	"	7 8 0	"
Chester ..	78° Abel	"	7 2 0	"
Devoe's ..	76° "	"	7 2 0	"
Monkey ..	125°	"	6 14 0	"
Tiger ..	125°	"	6 14 0	"
White Camelia tins	125°	"	0 2 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant tins ..	125°	"	0 2 0	"
Elephant Bulk ..	125°	"	4 14 0	per 8 Imp Galls

BANKS.

Nominal Amount paid up.	Par value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div 12 p.c.	Quotations paid to buyer.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	10	320
Alliance Bk. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	10	330
Bk. of Baroda Ltd.	100	Jan.-July	10	70
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	10	500
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	10	1,455
Bank of India Ltd.	100	Feb.-Aug.	10	75
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12½	1,320
Centra. Bk. Ltd.	50	..	5	57
Central Co-op. Bk.	50	..	5	48
Standard Bk.	100	Jan.-July	10	37
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	£20	Oct.-April	15	1,000
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	9½	60
Mercantile Bk. ..				
" £12½ A ..	2	..	10	23
" £12½ B ..	2	..	10	22½
Hongkong & Shang.	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	12½	150
National Bank Ltd.	£25	Sept.-Mar	10½	40

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last half Year Dr.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Bihar and Orissa ..	100	..	..	250
Bombay Cotton ..	500	Mch.	..	200
Bombay Dyeing ..	100	Aug.	..	180
Bombay United ..	100	..	..	100
Broach	100	Oct.	10	140
Broach	100	Nov.	25	160
Carnatic	100	..	..	120
Century	100	July	40	200
Chandra Lal. Co.	100	..	..	140
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100	Sept.	5	145
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	40	1,100
Dhurtee	100	Oct.	6½	140
Gokuldas	1,000	..	75	1,100
Gurumbhoy	100	Mar.-Sept.	15	207.8
David	100	do.	10	140
Edward Sassoon ..	100	May-Nov.	10	170
Emperor Edward ..	100	..	25	250
Fazulbhoy	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	710
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,200
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	300
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	20	785
Globe	100	..	Nil.	nom. 50
Hindustan	1,000	..	60	825
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	60	1,250
Indian Dye St. ..	100	do.	12½	200
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	20	400
Ismo-Umra	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	80	800
Jacob Malwa	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	15	400
Jamsetjee	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jeevraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	25	1150
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,120
Khatau	1,000	June-Dec.	40	1,700
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	10	720
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	200	1,200
Madhavji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	80	1,000
Maurya United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	1,000
Mayerkhoja	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	60	2,200
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug.	6%	300
Nawab of Oambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom. 630
New Great Eastern ..	100	..	..	170
New City of Bombay	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	210
Pearl	250	..	15	300
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	210
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	200
Ramoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Re-son Sulk	500	April	Nil.	340
Shahpore	1,000	do.	150	5,200
Sir Sassoon Broach	Rs. 100	..	Nil.	95
Shamji	250	June-Dec.	15	712-8
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1000
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	10
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	300
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	60	1,715
Tata Mills	100	..	..	370
	100	..	40%	51
Turtle	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1 470
Union	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton ..	500	..	25	210
Western India ..	1,000	..	75	2,100
			25	K. D. 270

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½	93
Amritsar Patti ..	100	do.	6½	113
Ahmedabad Prantij ..	500	do.	7½	527-8
Ahmedabad Prantij, Debentures ..	100	do.	4½	Par 100
Central Provincial ..	100	Jan.-July	4½	60
Dholpur—Baramati ..	100	do.	6½	85
Gujarat	100	Jan.-June	4½	82
Hoshangabad	100	do.	4½	100
Jandra Nilgiri	100	Apl.-Oct.	4½	85
Pachora-Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	4½	85
Rara Nirangal ..	100	May-Nov.	4

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 29.

The depression from the Bay which is now in north-east Central Provinces will be in south-east Rajputana to-morrow. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, South Gujarat, west coast of the Peninsula, north Hyderabad; local in Central India, west in south Rajputana, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces, Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches; Akyab one and half; Sibsagar, Gauhati, Darjeeling, Saugar Island one; Cox's Bazaar one and half; False Point two; Maya Dumka one; Mussooree three; Murree one and half; Surat, Indore, Akola one; Amraoti, Pendra two; Hoshangabad, Seoni one and half; Nagpur five; Pachmarhi three; Chanda four; Aurangabad one; Mercara one and half; and Cocanada and Waltair one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, north-east Gujarat, decrease in Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 29th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 29th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.51	14.71	21.83	39.00
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.60	16.00	20.18	33.91
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.67	15.90	19.94	34.66
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.16	15.46	21.10	38.31
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.572 Inch
Temperature of Air	81.5 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 "
Dew Point	77.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.869 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83 6 "
Minimum " "	78 4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	184 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.56 Inches.
Total fall during month	14.41 "
Do. do. year	16.07 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th June	0.30 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in		June	h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	29	m 6 4	24 3		29	m 11 45	21 4
Sat.	30	m 7 20	24 9		30	m 0 45	18 8
	July				July		
Sun	1	m 8 37	25 6		1	m 1 41	17 6
Mon.	2	m 9 47a	25 3		2	m 2 27a	21 4
		9 42	26 7			m 2 34	16 8
		9 59a	25 6			3 32a	20 10
Tues	3	m 10 30	27 9		3	m 3 24	15 10
		9 59a	26 1			m 4 26a	20 1
Wed	4	m 11 13	28 9		4	m 4 12	15 1
		10 58a	26 9			m 5 13a	19 2
Thur	5	m 11 55	29 9		5	m 4 58	14 6
		11 44a	27 4			m 5 57a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 29 (Friday)	h. 6h. 4m.	h. 7h. 20m
" 30 (Saturday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 20m.
July 1 (Sunday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 20m.
" 2 (Monday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 20m.
" 3 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 20m.
" 4 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 20m.
" 5 (Thursday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1017 June 19d, 6h 22·2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 32·4m. p.m.; Full Moon, July 5d, 3h. 10·5m, a.m.; Last Quarter, 11d, 5h. 41·2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.44in., of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Multan and normal or in excess at the other stations. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme north but in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.19in., of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar with the exception of Cutch and in south Gujarat, and local in Central India West; Veraval has had 0.53in., Rajkot 0.33in., Bhavnagar-Para 1.11in., Surat 1.10in., and Indore 0.93in. Sikes are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Saugor has had 0.11in., Hoshangabad 1.50in., Khandwa 0.75in., Akola 1.18in., Amraoti 2.00in., Nagpur 4.88in., Chanda 3.92in., and Raipur 0.40in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect except in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.51in., Ratnagiri 0.14in., Mormugao 0.25in., and Karwar 0.62in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.11in., Belgaum 0.85in., Aurangabad 0.91in., and Nizamabad 0.55in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal has moved into the north-east Central Provinces, its centre being to-day to the east of Jubbulpore. It has determined widespread rain in the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad and local rain in Central India West and the southern districts of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general also in Malabar, the Konkan, south Gujarat and Kathiawar with the exception of Cutch, and local in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Moderate rainfall has also been reported from Rawalpindi. The depression may move further in a west-north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. A few showers may occur in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 29th of June 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th June)	93.5	77.6	79	..	0	0
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th June)	93.9	86 5	54	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109 5	88.7	44	..	1.09	+0.56
Rawalpindi	101.3	70.2	91	0.44	6.83	+4.16
Lahore	105.0	87.3	65	..	1.97	+0.24
Miani	106.4	83 6	60	..	2.03	..
Amtala	103 7	78 3	70	..	5.81	+2.41
Delhi	99.2	82.5	77	..	4.86	+2 03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.4	83 0	63	..	1.27	—1.01
Mainpuri	96.8	81.2	72	0.03	2.57	—0.10
Jhansi	94 4	79.1	83	0.19	3 05	—.40
Cawnpore	93 2	80.1	84	..	5.21	+2.22
Allahabad	93.9	80 0	83	..	6 95	+2.41
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	111.1	89 2	44	..	0	—0.14
Karachi	93.2	84.9	80	..	0	—0.96
Ajmer	96 4	82.8	63	..	6.54	+4.47
Jaipur	93.2	76.3	61	..	2.93	+1.06
Kotah	92.8	81 6	7	0.07	8.76	+6.39
Mount Abu	78.0	68.4	92	..	5.15	+0 47
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96 4	31.3	67	..	1.23	—0.56
Dwarka	88 6	82 7	82	..	0.52	—1 37
Veraval	82.6	78.6	88	0.53	12.38	+8.99
Rajkot	94 0	75.7	83	0.33	2.34	—1.09
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	77.6	87	1.11	7.09	+1.20
Surat	86.9	76.3	93	1.10	7.04	—0.49
Ahmedabad	96 4	76 9	80	..	2.20	—2.02
Deesa	92.5	77.7	89	0.05	1.54	—0.15
Broach	88 7	75 0	94	0.04	13.39	+9.69
Indore	85.2	72 1	98	0.93	5 69	+0.30
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	77.1	79	0.02	5.41	—1.82
Saugor	89.0	75.8	90	0.11	3.75	—2.80
Hoshangabad	87.7	73.8	96	1.50	9.87	+1.34
Khandwa	88.4	73.2	94	0.75	7.01	+1 02
Akola	84.4	72 7	95	1.18	5.87	+0.99
Amraoti	84.6	72.1	93	2.00	5.49	—0 77
Nagpur	84 3	72.6	96	4.88	9.32	+1.04
Chanda	74.4	73.0	97	3.92	10.79	+3.83
Raipur	84 8	73 8	93	0.40	15.67	+10.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.6	78 4	85	0.51	14.71	—2.99
Ratnagiri	84.4	77.1	84	0.14	3	+2.00
Marmugao	83 7	76 2	87	0.25	15.16	+9.01
Karwar	85.8	77.1	84	0.62	40.49	+8.11
DECCAN DISTRICTS AND MYSORE—						
Malegaon	..	73.2	82	0.11	6.76	—3.52
Ahmednagar	83.1	72 4	88	0.0	3.12	—4.75
Poona	83 4	71.7	88	..	4.97	—0.41
Sholapur	90 0	72 1	76	..	3 56	—1.09
Bijapur	88.5	70.9	80	..	6.48	+2.74
Belgaum	73	69.9	95	0.85	10.81	+2.72
Aurangabad	87.3	71.4	92	0.9	8 55	+3.42
Nizamabad (Indor).	83 4	71.7	81	0.55	9.16	+1.93
Hyderabad	78 6	73.2	82	..	2.62	—4.08
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84 4	75.3	86	0.64	50.97	+15 45
Calicut	86.8	74 3	96	0.69	32 91	—0.36
Cochin	86.4	74.7	90	0.6	30.34	+5.03
Colombo	84 8	77.0	88	0.11	5.14	—2.49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.2	75 9	78	..	8.69	+4.15
Bellary	91.5	75.5	57	..	2.64	+0.67
Cuddapah	99 5	80 6	56	..	2.7	—0.32
Madras	95 6	77.5	73	0	3 30	+2.49
Bangalore	82 9	66.8	90	0.40	3.12	+0.34
Coimbatore	89 6	72.1	69	..	0.67	—0.85
Trichinopoly	94.1	78.3	66	..	2.04	+0.89
Negapatam	90 0	77.9	72	..	0.71	—0.55

Bombay Agent:—

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.

B.S.N. CO PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent's letter in your issue of the 26th instant, will you kindly permit me to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned that the improvement of catering arrangements are as much a *sine qua non* as the removal of overcrowding of passengers on board the Bombay Steam Co. steamers.

The present catering arrangement is far from being satisfactory and the provisions supplied are not what one would expect. Moreover with a view to extort money from passengers, the servants of the caterers do not allow them to make use of the kitchen of which they have a monopoly.

This is also a matter which deserves the consideration of the authorities and the present arrangement is one which should either be improved to suit all grades of men or substituted by an arrangement similar to that on the British India Co. steamers.—Yours, etc.

MOHOMED RAZAK, K.

New Nagpada Street,
Bombay, 28th June.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent's suggestions anent grievances of passengers travelling by the B. S. N. Co.'s Steamers are quite opportune and I consider that the early appointment by the authorities concerned of a Committee is an urgent necessity.

The hardships which passengers are subjected to are daily becoming frequent and matters have come to such a pass that the situation is indeed a grave one. The state of things is all the more aggravating in that the majority of the travelling public who have no influence possess no effective means of making their grievances heard or redressed.

This state of things if allowed to continue any longer, will, I am afraid, ultimately lead to the formation of rival Companies.

I believe that when the capacity for ships was fixed, the question of luggage which passengers take with them and the duration of their journey escaped the consideration of the authorities. Added to this, the parcels booked by the Company are kept on deck which is a factor that causes discomfort to passengers.

Will you, dear Editor, kindly raise your cudgels on behalf of the poor travelling public?—Yours, etc.,

V. M. NADKERNY.

Kennedy Bridge, Bombay, June 28th.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th Sud of Ashad, 1973.

Mahomedan: 10th of Ramjan, 1335.

Parsi: 23rd of Deh, 1286.

Sunrise: 6h. 4m.; Sunset: 7h. 20m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Hanjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Kowait, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m.

Educational Conference, Convocation Hall of the Bombay University, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 1.

Educational Conference, Convocation Hall.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MONDAY, July 2.

Educational Conference, Convocation Hall.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 5.

Beaman Bombay Chess Club, 5th Annual General Meeting, 101, Medows Street, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Battle of the Alps.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

June 30.

Drills for the week ending Saturday, July 7th:—

Monday, 2nd—7 a.m., Musketry Class Volunteer Club.

7-15 a.m., Riding School.

6-15 p.m. Musketry and Sword Exercise for all Troops, Volunteer Club.

Tuesday 3rd—7 a.m., Sword Class for Corpls Volunteer Club.

7-15 a.m., Riding School.

6-15 p.m., Musketry and Sword Exercise for all Troops, Volunteer Club.

Wednesday 4th—7 a.m., Riding School.

6-45 a.m., Musketry Class, Pali Hill Golf Links.

4-30 p.m., Range Practice, Colaba.

Thursday 5th—7 a.m., Musketry Class, Volunteer Club.

7-15 a.m., Riding School, Fort.

6-45 a.m., "C" Troop, Juhu Sands.

6-15 p.m., Troop Drill, Churchgate Sands, "A", "B" and "D" Troops.

Friday 6th—7 a.m., Sword Class for Corporals, Volunteer Club.

7-15 a.m., Riding School and Sword Exercise.

Saturday 7th—7-15 a.m., Squadron Parade, Churchgate Sands, A B C and D Troops.

4-30 p.m., Range Practice, Colaba Range.

Sunday 8th—7-30 a.m., Range Practice, Santa Cruz Range.

E. G. PEARSON, Lt. and Adjt.,
Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

BOMBAY, July 2.

Parades for the week commencing Monday, 2nd July 1917.

No parades are held on Thursday and Saturday evenings or on Sundays unless specially ordered.

Compulsory parades will be held on Monday and Wednesday mornings at Headquarters for all Companies except No. 2 General Service Company which will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery. On Friday morning a compulsory parade will be held at Headquarters for all Companies except Engineer General Service and Engineer Reserve Companies.

Instructional parades (non-compulsory) on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Nos. 1, 5, and Engineer Companies and No. 1 and Engineer Reserve Companies at Headquarters. No. 2 General Service Company at Mahaluxmi Battery.

Engineer Reserve Company.—Compulsory parade on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Defence Light Section Workshops, Colaba.

Engineer Reserve Company Compulsory parade on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Defence Light Section Workshops, Colaba.

LECTURE.

A lecture (which counts as a parade) will be given on Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m., by Captain A. D. Curtis, R.A., Subject:—History of the Royal Artillery. Men attending must be punctual.

Engineer Company's lecture on Wednesday at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Subject:—Hornsby Ackroyd Oil Engine by Q. M. S. Tritton, R.E., Engineer Mechanist, Defence Light Section.

Duties for the Week.

Company on Actual Military Duty for week commencing Wednesday 4th July, 1917:—No. 2 General Service Company.

Orderly Officer Officer Commanding No. 2 Coy. will please detail.

Company Orderly No. 1 General Service Company:—C. S. M. will detail.

Company Orderly No. 2 General Service Company:—C. S. M. will detail.

Company Orderly No. 5 General Service Company:—C. S. M. will detail.

Company Orderly No. 1 Reserve Company C. S. M. will detail.

Company Orderly Engineer Company C. S. M. will detail.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

June 30.

PERIODICAL TRAINING.

No. 128. All Officers and men who have completed their Preliminary Training as laid down in Regulations shall thereafter undergo the following Periodical Training, which in the case of those who were Volunteers last season will commence on July 1st:—

1. For Officers and men in Active and Cadet Companies:—

(a) 4 hours drill per week.

(b) Attendances for at least 6 complete days at a Training Camp.

(c) Annual Course of Musketry.

2. For Officers and men in Reserve Companies:—

(a) One hour's drill per week.

(b) Annual Course of Musketry.

Instructions will shortly issue as to nature of drills, etc., to be performed during Periodical Training, but pending issue, Officers Commanding Companies will devote their parades to Platoon Drill, Extended Order Drill, Physical Training, Bayonet Fighting and Elementary Musketry.

No. 129. Recruits.—Drills are held daily at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. except on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Recruits who have drawn uniform must wear it on morning parades.

No. 130. Leave.—All applications for leave must be submitted as follows:—

1. By Volunteers of last season to Officers Commanding Companies.

2. By Recruits (pending their dismissal from Recruits Course) to Adjutant.

Applications for leave must be submitted at least four days before date from which leave is required. Applicants must state place to which they wish to go to spend their leave to enable training forms to be prepared ready for issue on personal application at Headquarters.

N. 131 Quarter-Master Stores.—Are open for the issue of clothing on week days from 8-15 to 9 a.m. and from 5-45 to 7 p.m., except on Saturday afternoons.

No. 132. Arms.—All men armed with Long Rifle are required to return their rifle, bayonet, scabbard and frog to Armoury next week without fail. Officers Commanding "C" and "F" Companies will arrange.

No. 133. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to Recruits for Musketry Instruction under Captain Mitchell until further orders.

No. 134. Cooking Course.—This will be held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays during July starting on July 3rd. All men detailed by Officers Commanding Companies must attend, attendance counts towards Periodical Training drills.

No. 135. Reversions.—No. 5449 Lance-Corpl. G. Sylva, "F" Company, reverts to the ranks at his own request from this date.

No. 136. Physical and Bayonet Training Course.—The following officers and N. C. officers qualified as Platoon and Company Instructors in Physical and Bayonet Training at the Regimental Course which terminated on the 25th instant. Their certificates are ready for issue on request at Battalion Orderly Room:—

Major A. Forbes.
Captain N. G. Hunt.
Captain Nigel F. Paton.
Captain S. T. Sheppard.
2nd-Lieut. J. A. D. McBain.
Captain H. C. B. Mitchell, attached B. V. R.
Lieut. G. T. Wright, attached B. V. R.
Clr. Sergt. Reith, A. M.
Clr. Sergt. Vardon, E.
Clr. Sergt. Behr.
Sergt. Tait, J.
Corpl. Woodcock, J.
Lance-Corpl. Baker, C. D.
Lance-Corpl. Barrett, J. P.
Lance-Corpl. O'Brien.
Lance-Corpl. Carrapiett.

No. 137. Course of Instruction Officers.—The following extract from Brigade Orders, dated June 27th, 1917, is re-published for information:—

No. 67.—The undermentioned officers have been selected to attend the second course of instruction at the officers' class at Kirkee, commencing 25th June, 1917:—

2nd-Lieut. M. Fox.
2nd-Lieut. H. P. W. Macnaghten.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 29.

Parades for the week ending 7th July 1917.

At Headquarters—

Monday 2nd—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.

Monday 2nd—6 p.m. W X Y and Z.

Tuesday 3rd—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.

Tuesday 3rd—6 p.m. W X Y and Z. Voluntary.

Wednesday 4th—7 a.m. Y and Z (W and X Voluntary).

Wednesday 4th—6 p.m. W (X Y and Z Voluntary).

Thursday 5th—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.

Friday 6th—7 a.m. Battalion parade, Drill Order. All members residing at Headquarters will attend.

Friday 6th—6 p.m. W X Y and Z.

Saturday 7th—7 a.m. W and X (Y and Z Voluntary).

579 Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date. No. 37 Pte Edalbohram J. D. "A" Co. (transferred to Bangalore Rifles).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS TO GIBRALTER

A Press Note states:—Intending travellers to Gibraltar are informed that no traveller can land at that port without a special permit from the Governor of Gibraltar.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

This class held under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society will meet as usual to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

BEAMAN BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The fifth annual general meeting of the members of the Club to be held in the Club Rooms (101, Medows Street), to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), has been fixed for Thursday, the 5th July.

HOME RULE STUDY CLASS.

Mr. S. V. Lalit will conduct the Home Rule Study Class to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Rooms of the League at 735, Girgaum Road. The class is open to the public. The subject will be "What is Meant by Home Rule?"

AMBULANCE SQUAD SENT TO PANDHARPUR.

The Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade has sent a squad of ambulance volunteers and one doctor as in previous years for First Aid Service amongst the pilgrims at Pandharpur during the Ashadi Fair.

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The Postal Department notify that commencing from the beginning of July mails from the United Kingdom will arrive in India once a fortnight. Similarly, from the end of July 1917, the homeward serivce will also be fortnightly.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Prof. Gopal Mahadev Chiplunkar of Poona will deliver a public lecture specially for students to-morrow at 9-15 a.m., (S.T.), upon "India in America" under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior Legue in Dr. Kelkar's Hall (old building of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya) next to Tribhuvan Terraces, when Mr. L. G. Khare will preside. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League's Parel Branch, there will be two Marathi lectures this week the first by Prof. G. M. Chiplunker on "Free Libraries" to-night at 9 p.m. (S. T.), and the other by Mr. V. R. Shinde of the Depressed Classes Mission on "Labourers v. Capitalists" to-morrow evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The lectures are open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and three deaths occurred from plague on Friday, Tarwadi reporting one attack, Fort, Southern and Girgaum, one attack and one death and Walkeshwar, one death. There was one attack from small-pox and cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 82 as against 84 of the corresponding day of last year and 54 of 1915.

VILE-PARLE A. V. SCHOOL.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Vile Parle Boys' and Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School was held in the School Hall at the premises of Sheth Esufally Mahomad Contractor on Tuesday last under the presidentship of Dr. Prabhudas Devidas Bania. The school fund was raised and secretary and treasurer were appointed by the Sub-committee for the management of the school fund and also rules and regulations were made for the school affairs.

SETH HIRACHAND GUMANJI JAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.

In this institution at Tardeo 51 students were admitted in the second term of 1916-17, out of whom 38 appeared at the various University examination and 27 students came out successful as follows:—M.A. 1; 2nd LL.B. 2; 1st LL.B. 3; B.A. 4; Intermediate 6; P. E. 4; M.B.B.S. 1st year 2; Electric Engineering 2; Inter Commerce 1; Matriculation 1; and Shorthand Typewriting 1. Besides the above students 20 more students were admitted for the period of their University examinations. Out of them 18 students appeared and 7 came out successful.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels containing certain articles, a list of which can be seen on application at the post office, will not be forwarded by the Post Office of France to their destinations in any of the following countries or places, namely Algeria; Balearic Islands; Corsica; Italy; Libia; Malta; Mexico; Spanish offices at Ceuta; Melilla and Tangier in Morocco; Portugal; Spain (including the Republic of Andorra); Switzerland; Tunis; Canary Islands and Madeira; unless a permit is produced at the French post office of exchange in respect of every such parcel. It is understood that the permits are granted by the French Ministry of Finance. The Indian Post Office cannot, however, give advice or information in respect of such permits, but will accept parcels for the places in question at the senders' risk provided that in other respects the parcels comply with the regulations.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 29th June, 1917, was 29.510 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

July 2 and 3—Poona Gymkhana.
July 15—Gujarati Union C. C.
July 28—Parsi Cyclists Sporting Club.
July 29—New Hindu C. C.
August 3—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
August 5—Saraswat Union C. C.
August 11—Young Khoja Bro. C. C.
August 12—Gujarati Union C. C. (Return).
August 19—Parekh C. C.
August 26—Bombay Jewish C. C.
September 1—Parsi C. S. C. (Return).
September 8—Byculla Fire B. C. C.
September 9—Chitrapur C. C.
September 16—I. L. I. Sporting Club.
September 23—Bombay V. College Gymkhana.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

June 23—Practice Game.
June 30—Parsi Gymkhana.
July 7—Bombay Gymkhana.
July 7—*Wilson High School C. C.
July 14—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 14—*E. D. Sassoon C. C.
July 21—College v. Hostel.
July 28—G. I. P. Railway C. C.
August 2—Y. M. C. A.
August 4—John Bright C. C.
August 11—Islam Gymkhana.
August 18—B. B. & C. I. Railway C. C.
August 25—Prof. Sisoon's XI v. Prof. Kanga XI.
September 1—Telagu Young Cricketers.
September 8—Radiant C. C.
September 15—Elphinstone C. C.
September 22—Veternary College Gymkhana.
September 29—New Jolly Young Cricketers.
Maharanisaheba of Sangli Cup Match.—This Cup Match will be played in the beginning of July.
*"B" Team.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the Royal Flying Corps, a British Official War Film. There is also a new series of cartoons by the famous artist Bud Fisher.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There is a distinct leaning in the cinema-going public towards detective dramas, so the two which appear in the new bill at the Royal Opera House this week-end should prove highly popular.

"Conscience" is a story of a man wrongfully found guilty of murder and electrocuted, and it shows the evils of capital punishment. A year after the innocent man had paid the dread penalty the real murderer was discovered. Had he been imprisoned for a long term he could have then been released and compensated for the cruel mistake of the police. As it was, the real murderer had two crimes on his conscience instead of one.

The other film, "X3," is a story of counterfeit note makers. It is thrilling all through, but as it contains a strong interest we get a happy ending. The Pathe Gazette completes a most entertaining programme.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

WEST END CINEMA.

THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY.

The West End Cinema, at the New Charni Road, commences to-day the "60,000 feet Serial wonderful," in 30 Chaptere of two reels each, produced by the American Film Company,—"The Diamond from the Sky." "The Diamond from the Sky" it is said, carries off the palm in this age of remarkable and expensive serials. Every chapter is full of thrilling episodes, bewildering surprises and exciting incidents. A story of deep, human interest, staged regardless of cost it is acted by almost every available well-known star of the New World. Whenever and wherever this film has been released, it has created a sensation. Little Lottie Pickford, sister of the famous Mary, plays the difficult combination of a high-born girl and a gipsy. She is supported by a Cinema star, Mr. Irving Cummings, who plays the hero with a forceful personality and a refreshing realization. The most lovable part is that of Eugenie Forde, who plays Hagar. The West End Cinema have announced that they will screen 8 parts every week. To enable ladies to see this mighty Serial, for consecutive eight weeks, the management have declared that they will admit ladies in First Class only at half the reduced rates every day, except Saturdays and Sundays.

EMPIRE.

In addition to the "Who's Guilty?" episode which still sustains good support, a remarkable scientific film will be shown issued by the French Military Department showing that although war may be destructive of many things we have cherished in the past, it has done immense good in the advancement of Surgical Science. This film shows the marvellous level of perfection that has been attained in the manufacture and working of artificial limbs.

One cannot see without being moved and astonished, the amazing results obtained by Science in view of the betterment of the lot of the glorious wounded.

One having both arms amputated, possesses to-day an artificial arm and a hand wonderfully articulate, worked by an ingenious mechanism. Another having lost a leg, is able to walk about with as much ease as a whole man. And all the heroes, but yesterday working for victory, resume to-day cheerfully and with a smile that has nothing forced about it, the humble duties of their daily life.

For the workshop the wounded are provided with a special line called "working arm" on which is fixed the tool that he uses whilst working.

For all other uses in the ordinary course

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

LECTURE ON "WATER AND WATER WORSHIP."

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m., when Rao Bahadur Purshotam B. Joshi occupied the chair.

A resolution of condolence for the late Lieut.-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., (retired), was unanimously passed.

A resolution congratulating Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, C.I.E., the Hon. Secretary of the Society, was unanimously passed.

Mr. R. P. Masani then read his paper on "Water-Worship in East and West," in the course of which speaking of ceremonies connected with the digging of wells, he referred to the practice of consulting experts regarding the most favourable site. To some experts the proper site was revealed in dreams. Some heard the sound of water running underneath, while others pointed out the site by smelling out sweet water underground. These sniffers were known as *Bhonyesung* in Gujarat and Cutch and *Sunga* in the Punjab and were mostly Faqirs gifted with this faculty. Water-diviners were not unknown in Europe.

AN INTERESTING GALLIPOLI INCIDENT.

One of the extraordinary incidents of the recent Gallipoli campaign was the discovery of water by the aid of a Kentish water-diviner at Sulva Bay. During the critical hours which followed the landing at the places in August, 1915, the great problem of the water-supply in the August heat on that parched land had to be solved. The experts had examined and reported that there was no water to be got there, but Sapper Stephen Kelly, of the 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade, a Hydraulic Engineer of Melbourne, possessed the gift of water-divining and he told an officer, with whom he was standing in the line of communications, "there's water here where we're standing." The Brigadier-General gave him a sporting chance and put a thousand men under his direction, and by half-past two he had opened up one well which had been sunk. In a little more time he had thirty wells going, with sufficient water to supply every man with a gallon a day and every mule with its six gallons, and this of pure cold spring water "instead of the lukewarm liquor from kerosine tins off the transport." Kelly was a Kent man. He went out to Queensland when a small boy. At that time an old water-diviner arrived in the neighbourhood. The boy trotted after the old man in his twistings and turnings about the paddock with a divining twig in his hand, and when the old man found water the boy "felt his nerves twitch and a thrill go through him that wasn't just excitement." He thought he would try too, and he did.

CEREMONIES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGGING OF WELLS.

The lecturer was not aware of any ceremonies connected with the digging of wells in the West. In India, however, it was regarded as an important function requiring care and caution and propitiation of the deities. A Brahmin was consulted as to the auspicious hour when the work of digging should commence. On the appointed day, the expert, the constructor of the well, the Brahmin priest, and the labourers went to the place where the well was to be dug, and in image of the god Ganpati—the protector of all auspicious ceremonies—was first installed on the spot and worshipped with *panchamrit*. In the Punjab the work of digging a well should begin on a Sunday. On the previous night little bowls of water were placed round the proposed site, and the one which dried up least marked the best site for the well. The circumstance was then marked and the work of digging commenced, the central lump of earth being left intact. This was cut out last and it was called *Khwajaji*, after the water-saint Khwaja Khizr, and was worshipped. If it broke, it was a bad omen and a new site had to be selected.

ANIMAL DEITIES OF THE WELLS.

After dwelling at length on well worship, the lecturer concluded, "Enough evidence has been recorded to show that the cult of water worship prevailed and survived throughout the West in a primitive form, evidently in a ruder form than in the East. The most remarkable feature of this rude worship, is the belief in the presence of animals or fish as the presiding spirits or tutelary deities of the wells and it affords a very curious illustration of the savagery of those days in Europe. Originally the worship was established for one great divinity of water. Later, however, both in the East and the West, the inhabitants of different places came to believe in different spirits of water. Thus did our wells and rivers and pools and tanks come to be peopled by fairies and genii, goblins and witches, sayeds and saints. All these are represented in the guardian spirits of the wells and rivers and pools and tanks on the continent. But our western friends go a step further and fill these wells with numerous animal gods which are very imperfectly represented in the waters of the Orient. Thus, for instance, we find a common belief amongst the Hindus that the nether regions are inhabited by water-snakes called *Naga*. No other animal water-gods are to be found in India. In the West, however, the guardian-spirits of pools and wells are frogs and trouts and worms and flies. The most remarkable of these is the guardian of the well of St. Michael near the church of Carkmichael, who assumes the semblance of a fly. This fly is immortal and always present, and every movement of his is regarded by the votaries a tthe shrine with silent awe, and as he appears cheerful or dejected the anxious votaries draw their presages. "To the eye of ignorance," says the local account, "he might sometimes appear dead, but it was only a transmigration into a similar form, which made little alteration to the real identity." It seems impossible, remarks Gomme, to mistake this as an almost perfect example where the guardian deity of the sacred spring is represented in animal form." More perfect than any other example to be met with in Britain and its Isles, is this singular description of the traditional peasant belief; it lifts the whole evidence as to the identification of wells in Britain as the shrine of ancient local deities into close parallel with savage ideas and thought."

AN INTERESTING WILL.

A LAKH AND TWENTY THOUSANDS FOR CHARITIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 27.

Rao Bahadur Rajakarya Pravina A. Rangaswami Iyengar, retired Revenue Commissioner of Mysore, who expired in Madras, on Monday, the 18th instant, has set apart Rs. 1,20,000 for charities with special instructions for the administration of the trust fund. The capital amount will be intact. He says, "I admire Gokhale's Servants of India Society. So long as its servants disinterestedly work for the political, social and economical regeneration of India, interest on a large amount may be contributed either to the parent institution at Poona or to the branches at Madras or elsewhere.

"I like Aryadharma system of Brahmacharya education, but want in addition thereto industrial or other practical education which will enable to pupils to earn their own living and make useful grihastamembers of Arya Vartha or India. Interest on a substantial sum may be applied for the purpose. Institutions nearer home to have preference, other things being equal, over remoter ones in Bengal or Hardwar. I want to encourage education of Brahmin widows to become self-supporting by following useful Indian feminine occupations, petty trades, tailoring, rattan work, etc., ministering to the wants of children, and helping in educating or rearing them or ministering to them in illness. Interest on Rs. 10,000 or more for this.'

"As a special branch of the above, I would give scholarships to Brahmin widows who will learn work of midwifery or nursing with a view to practise the same in villages either in charity or for payment, either for all classes or for Brahmin and higher classes, if they should entertain religious scruples, without the restrictions of Government or District Fund Service.'

"In general, any other object likely to help the educational, medical, industrial, social, economical, or political amelioration of India and the Indians, provided that any political movement clashing or likely to clash with the authorities of Government, shall be carefully eschewed."

The late Rao Bahadur also allots a large sum to help his poor relations, if they are destitute and other relations answering to the description of a "Bhandhu." He has appointed three trustees to administer the charity fund, his son-in-law, Mr. G. Aramadirengar, Muzarai Secretary, his son, Mr. A. Ramaswamiengar of the Bangalore Resident's office.

IMPORT OF GOLD.

GOVERNMENT'S POWERS TO ACQUIRE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 29.

Under an Ordinance issued to-day the Government of India are taking powers to acquire all import of gold, whether coin or bullion, in the case of current sovereigns at Rs. 15 per £1, or in the case of other coin or bullion at Re. 1 per 7.53344 grains (troy) of fine gold, this being equavalent to standard price for gold namely £3/17/10½ per standard ounce. These are the rates laid down in the Indian Paper Currency Act, as those which may be held in Paper Currency Reserve against the issue of currency notes. Gold coins other than current sovereigns will be paid for on the basis of their recognised legal fineness in accordance with the general custom followed at larger mints of the world refined bars of recognised assay 95 per cent. on delivery and the balance after the Government of India's own assay, and raw gold after assay. Notification is also issued to-day prohibiting the import of gold except under a license.

The object of these measures is not in any way to interfere with trade remittances but to ensure that such gold as is imported is used in the most effective way possible to strengthen the Indian currency position. Gold so acquired will be placed in the currency reserve, where it will increase the metallic backing to note issue and will, if it is in the form of sovereigns, be readily available for use as currency when necessary. It is not intended to interfere wi imports of small quantities of gold such as gold brought in as personal effects or coin carried by passengers of the value of less than £20 and Collectors of Customs have been instructed to pass such imports. Larger trade remittances of gold are usually imported at Calcutta and Bombay and licenses for import in such cases will usually only be granted at these ports where consignments can be readily dealt with at mints. In the cases of import into other ports special orders of the Controller of Currency will be taken in every case by Customs officers. The Controller of Currency and the Accountant-General, Bombay, have been appointed by the Government of India to deal with imports at Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, in order to avoid delay. Owners of gold in transit are recommended to communicate at once with the above officers.

In order, further, to protect their coin reserves, the Government of India are also issuing a rule under the Defence of India Act, prohibiting the melting or breaking or use, otherwise than as currency, of any gold, or silver coin which is legal tender in India.

There were 1,182 deaths and 1,480 seizures from plague in India during the week ended June 23rd. The following are the provincial figures:—Bombay 444, Madras 18, Bengal 4, Behar 41, United Provinces 231, the Punjab 89, Burma 92, Central Provinces 45, Mysore State 77, Hyderabad State 40, Central India 17, Rajputana 74, and Kashmir 10.

CHIEF JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSE COURT.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR APPOINTMENT OF A VAKIL.

As will be seen from the correspondence published below the Government of India propose to undertake legislation to admit a vakil or attorney of a High Court being appointed Chief Judge, of a Presidency Small Cause Court. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's draft Bill in the same connection is also published below.

No. 1459-L.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1917.

From—R. B. Milne, Esquire, I.C.S., Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

To—The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, Bandra.

Sir,—In continuation of Mr. Nissim's letter, No. 2817, dated the 17th November 1916 regarding your Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India, after consulting the Government of Madras and Bengal and the Calcutta High Court, have intimated that legislation to admit a vakil or attorney of a High Court being appointed Chief Judge of a Small Cause Court will be undertaken in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Governor General of India in Council is in consequence unable to grant sanction under Section 79(2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, for the proposed local amendment of the Act, but you will no doubt be glad to know of the action which the Government of India propose to take in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. B. MILNE,
Secretary ot the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

DRAFT BILL.

Bill No. of 1916.

A Bill to provide for the appointment of a Vakil or Attorney of the High Court of Bombay as Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the Governor-in-Council to appoint a Vakil or an Attorney of the High Court of Bombay as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT.

I. (1) This Act may be called the Bombay Presidency Small Cause Court Act, 1916; and (2) It shall come into force at once.

II. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 7 and 8 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882, the Governor-in-Council may appoint a Vakil or Attorney of the High Court of Bombay as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay.

The object of the proposed Bill is briefly as follows:—Clause 2.—The purpose of this clause is to empower the Governor-in-Council to appoint any Vakil or Attorney of the High Court as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. A Vakil or attorney can now be appointed a member of the Executive Council. A Vakil can also be appointed a High Court Judge. There seems no valid reason why a Vakil or Attorney could not be appointed a Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. Very recently the Governor-in-Council did, as a matter of fact, propose to appoint a Vakil as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court but owing to the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, this proposal could not be carried out. The legislation proposed is, therefore, necessary.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' STRIKE.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

The G. I. P. Railway workshops at Matunga were opened yesterday morning, when the men resumed work as usual. They have made a representation to the Agent through Mr. Bell, Works Superintendent.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

STUDENTS' CIRCLE DELEGATES

The following gentlemen have been elected by the Students' Circle as delegates to the 1st Educational Conference:—

Prof. V. G. Rao, Bar-at-Law; Mr. L. G. Khare; Mr. T. A. Kulkarni; Mr. J. K. Parulkar; Mr. S. B. Raikar; Mr. M. N. Talpade, Mr. K. M. Waskar, Mr. P. A. Mantri; Mr. P. N. Rao; and Mr. Waman P. Kabadi, Asst. Secretary, Home Rule League.

BROACH SANITARY ASSOCIATION SANITARY SHOW.

The Broach Sanitary Association had interesting Health Shows with lantern lectures at the Taluka towns of Amod, Jambusar and Ankleswar in the last week of May and Ambulance demonstrations by Mr. A. B. Homavazir of Bombay Parsi Ambulance Brigade and the Parsi Boys' Scout Society. Mr. Joshi, presided at Anklesvar and Mr. Parikh, at Amod.

A small health exhibition was opened at the Dashallad Vadi, Broach on the 16th June at 5 p.m. by Mr. Kirpalani, Assistant Collector. More than 5,000 visitors came to the show and war loan cash certificate lotteries were drawn the same evening for them.

Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India that the weekly mail srvice to Egypt, India, Ceylon and Far East will be resumed from the next week.

ITALY AND ALBANIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your very able and trenchant criticism can excite my admiration, but I fail to find in your article such sound and indestructible arguments as may change my conviction. If it is true that wrapped up in my dogmatism and nationalism I fail to see the true aspect of the case, it seems to me, that the idiosyncracy of the doctrinaire makes you prepared to see the nation perish provided the principle lives, while for us it is *vice versa*.

The main point of the controversy between us is, should Albania be considered a mature nationality or not, you admit it, I deny it. Now let us see by cool analysis of facts, which of us two is wanting in knowledge, or better, comes to wrong deductions and conclusion. Albania being the least known region in Europe, it is not amazing, that the lawless and fierce disposition, fighting and predatory instincts of her turbulent ungovernable mountaineers, in all its spasmodic manifestations, should be magnified by such a clear-sighted journalist as you, into a non-existent self-conscious nationalism and exaggerated spirit of independence.

First of all, what is a nationality, and which are the factors that cement it, idealistic or materialistic? A mixed agglomeration of disunited antagonistic, half civilised people, living on the same soil like the Albanians, do not constitute a nation, any more than the dispersed but highly civilised Hebrew race does. All the arguments and evidence that you submit to justify Albania's claim to a nationality, are condensed in the mere materialistic fact that she always defied Turkish authority and never bent her neck completely to the yoke, nor were her people assimilated and neither did they lose their distinctive character.

This is all historically true, but it is not enough to pass the claim. The same examples and characteristics we find in plenty amongst many savage races like the Zulus and Arabs, yet they will not enter the pages of history as model nations. The phrase "geographical expression" which applied to a living Albania, as a brute fighting force, but I repeat, entirely extinct as a moral social or civilised homogeneous nationality, seems to have scandalised you, most, I owe it to no lesser statesman and authority than Matternich, and he applied it to no lesser a nationality than the Italian as late as 1848, and yet to such a keen student of politics as you, it is well-known, that even in her darkest hour of subjugation and slavery, Italy was not only a distinct united nationality, by one people, one language, one religion and a glorious genial civilisation, but gave her very conquerors and the world, the leading geniuses in science, art literature, war, commerce and diplomacy.

Now these are the moral factors that governing the brute instincts and propensities of a people, can alone give the godly breath of life to a nation. Albania has no claim to a single one of these moral values, since Scanderbeg, not a Patriot, a poet, a scientist, a diplomatist, an artist or any such creative genius has she produced, but was entirely cut out from all branches of human knowledge, like a dark tribe of the darkest Africa, living in the midst of Europe, a worthless, low, lawless and unproductive life, hence Albania may claim a body but not a soul, and a nation without soul is no more a nation, than an ape a man, although, like the Albanian, it does fight tooth and nail, for its lair and mate.

At the risk of shocking you with further dogmatic obstinacy, I boldly submit that the fighting instinct and stubborn resistance that you magnify into a heroic and indomitable spirit of conscious nationality and independence worthy of a free self-governing existence, is no less nor more than the aggressive propensities and fierce hostile dispositions of the savage and the ape, common to all other aggressive brutes of creation.

Albania has never manifested the ideal of unity and national indepedence, her freedom, her religion and her nationalism were buried in 1467 with Scanderbeg, the national hero and the 'Dragon of Albania" the slayer of three thousand Turks with his own hands, since then over twenty revolutions occurred you affirm, for love of country and national indepence, but such a statement is not justified by history, never once did we see the national flag of Albania raised with the sacred, word, independence, on it. Ghegs and Toks, Mirdites and Malissoris, were always on the war path, with the only materialistic programme of:

(1) No taxes.
(2) Exemption from conscription.
(3) The right to bear arms,

and did not care for more, as long as they could enjoy these practical privileges, not only were the Turks, Austrians, Greeks or Italians welcome, but offered themselves as willing mercenaries to fight against their own brothers. The staunchest, most cruel and fanatical Janissaries of the Sultan Abdul Hamid, were always, to their Albanians!

We certainly feel your same admiration for their fighting prowess, but if they were never altogether crushed, this was due more to happy circumstances and startegical reasons, than to moral efficiency, these lawless and wild clanmen, more given to brigandage and plunder, always under arms of fighting each other, supported in their guerrilas by the protection of their inaccesible mountain fastnesses could laugh at the Turks, as Sivaji's Maratha freebooters used to laugh at the might of the Great Moguls.

Failed the turbulent farcical region of the opportunist Essad Pasha, comically ended in inglorious flight that of the theatrical Prince of Wied, we sincerely hope that the liberal tutelage or patronage of Italy—which is not a military conquest will succeed to make of Albania a real united self-conscious, homogeneous nationality with sufficient civilisation to authorise a fully independent self-government, and then only we Italians will be the first to say "hands off Albania."

Now about my dangerous doctrine of Hunnish tendency. It is not fair to weigat Italy in the same scales as Germany, we must individualise and not generalise, in such cases where intentions and circumstancial evidence count more than the formula. Thus if a lion-tamer ask a defensive weapon to enter the beast's cage, we can believe in the necessity, but we would laugh if the lion could make the same request.

Germany was the terror of the peace of the world. Can we fancy Russia through Poland or England or France through Belgium, rushing on to the destruction and conquest of the poor inoffensive feeble Prussian Empire, certainly not, but we firmly believe that Germany would have rushed into Tripoli and pointed her heavy guns at our head, had we not preceded her, and we are sure the same thing would Austria do on the Albanian coast, if we do not prevent her with our occupation of the strategical base of Vallona.

Your decision not to concern yourself with the past transgression and violation of the principle of nationality, is certainly very wise, and will no doubt, be taken up by the leading politicians when discussing the settlement of Europe, but I repeat, if it may please some, it will certainly fail to convince others. It reminds me of a worthy Padre well known as possessing the best furnished wine cellar in the village, who on finding some of the best bottles stolen, never omitted every Sunday to preach to his faithful folk the evil of drink and goodlines of temperance.—Yours, etc.

FRANCESCO BATTISTESSA.

Bombay, June 29.

EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOMBAY SOCIETY.

The twenty-eighth annual general meeting of the Society for the promotion of education among the masses was held at the Bombay Presidency Association rooms on the 16th June when the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha presided. The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting:—

Proposed by Dr. Elijah Moses and seconded by Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya: "That the Society take this opportunity of offering their hearty congratulations to the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, past President of the Society, member of the managing committee for some years, and now one of the Trustees, for the distinction that has been conferred on him by Government."

Proposed by Mr. V. P. Vaidya and seconded by Mr. H. L. Kavli: "That the report of the working of the Society for the promotion of education among the masses for the year 1916 and the audited statement of income and expenditure for the same year as prepared by the managing committee be adopted: carried unanimously."

The meeting elected the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the managing committee for the ensuing year:—Dr. Elijah Moses, Messrs. K. J. B. Wadia, Vasantrao S. Raut, M. V. Rajadhyaksha, K. R. Koregaokar, Aga, M. J. Moula, R. R. Dhradhar, H. A. Wadia, K. D. Dhuru, Ratanchand Talakchand, J. K. Parulekar, Vasanji Mulji, H. V. Rajvadkar, K. N. Manale and D. G. Dalvi, Office bearers:—President; Dr. Elijah Mosses, M.D.; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. N. M. Mahale and Mr. D. G. Dalvi; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Vasantrao S. Rout.

FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG HINDUS.

SIR JOHN WOODROFFE'S ADVICE.

Presiding over the Mahakalipatshala (Calcutta) the other day Sir John Woodroffe gave a bit of outspoken advice to his orthodox Hindu friends. Justice Woodroffe's sympathetic attitude is well-known. Said Sir John Woodroffe:—

"It is greatly to your credit that you give Education free. I want, however, to point out that unless you recast some common ideas and practice concerning woman you can neither give a true education nor keep your community alive. Look what happens among you. Your girls leave you whilst mere children to be married. It goes without saying that no sufficient education and such as will build up the future womanhood of India can be thus given. This results from insistence on too early marriage. Your report seems to me to seek to palliate the matter by saying that the mother is the realization of true womanhood. In a sense this is true. It is, however, a crudely animal but common view of some to read this as meaning that women are only Yantras or machines for the bearing of children. Moreover, of what use is it to be a mother if she be a mere child and suffer physically thereby: if her mind be ignorant and stunted so that she is no real companion to her husband or teacher of her children How can a wife of this type be a true *Sahadharmini*. How can she uphold your race? Therefore, this and other customs injuriously effecting woman must be done away with if you would survive. There are a class of people who think the "Hinduism" (meaning thereby everything which so calls itself) is immobile. Such neither know history nor their own Shastra. It is true that there is a *Sanatana Dharma*. But, if every rule and custom which exists is unchangeable, pray, what is the meaning of *Desha Kala Patra*, of *Yuga Dharma*, of *Lokachara* and other similar terms. They all imply this that we must take into account time, place and circumstance. We must all move on with the vital current of our age or we shall be left stranded high and dry on the banks to wither and die. Remember that all civilisations work on woman as on one of their main pivots. They are the source whence men and women spring. Honour your women. Remove all customs which stand in the way of her true freedom and advancement. If you do not, your race will pass away by the will of that great *Sakti* whose earthly representatives (Vigral according to your Scriptures all women are. One need not, however, believe in *Sakti* but need only have common sense to know the reason why. As that great American Walt Whitman said, "Unfolded only out of the superbest woman of the earth is to come the superbest man of the earth. Unfolded out of the justice of the woman all justice is unfolding." In an old *Shakta* hymn it is said—*Striyo devah Striyocha pranah*—"Women are Devas, women are life itself." Mark the words "life itself", for all that I might say to you is concisely stated there. If you will not give your education, others than yourselves will give theirs. I would ask you one and all to do what you can to defer the year of marriage and so extend the years of education, and to make that education real.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) the following officer-bearers and members of the Managing Committee were elected:—

President:—The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law.

Vice-Presidents:—Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S.; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B.A.; Miss Hamabai Framji Petit; and Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. Umar Sobani and Mr. S. G. Banker, M.A.

Jt. Hon. Treasures:—Mr. J. R. Gilder; and Mr. M. P. Mullan, B.A., LL.B.

Members of the Managing Committee:—Dr. V. S. Trilokekar, L. M. & S.; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Bar-at-Law; Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. Syud Hossain; Mr. M. S. Captain, Solicitor; Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate; Mr. R. V. Gurjar, L. T. M.; Mr. L. R. Tairsee; Mr. L. G. Khare, B.A. (Cantab); and Miss N. M. Joshi, L. M. & S., M. R. C. S.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The following gentlemen joined the Indian Home Rule League on the 28th instant:—

Seth Narmadashankar Harjivan, (Iron Merchant); Mr. Chandramubbrai T. Kachhy, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. G. R. Honap, B.A.; Mr. Manmohandas Atmaram; Md. Motilal Ishwardas and 58 others.

Mr. Jehangir P. Patel, Bar-at-Law; Mr. F. D. Doongaji, Merchant; Mr. N. M. Dubash, Merchant; Mr. Venkat L. Kodol; Mr. Keshurdas M. Parekh; Mr. Motilal M. Parekh; Mr. Ratanlal M. Mody, Solicitor; Mr. H. M. Mody, Solicitor; Mr. Valabhda Parshotamdas; Mr. Rahim Gulamhusen; Mr. Abdulhamid Habibbhoy; Mr. Shamji Kalidas; Mr. Chotalal Punjeeram Gandhi; Mr. Himatlal Narotamdas Shah; Mr. Joseph E. Gonsalves; Mr. Narandas Gordhandas; Mr. Kaikshroo Dosabhoy Sowkar; Mr. Mathradas Narandas; Mr. Janmobomed Nathani; Mr. Piaralli Rahimtoola Masgonwala, B.A.; Mr. Ismalbhai Cassum Sajan, Mistri; Mr. Manilal Vadilal Contractor; Mr. Laxmidas Hathibhai Javeri; Mr. R. H. Ghavery; Dr. Laxmiprasad V. Vaidya; Mr. B. N. Parik and Mr. Mukund J. Goregaokar. About 40 more members.

FORCE IN WAZIRISTAN.

RETURNS TO ISPANA RAZHZA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 29.

On the 25th instant the force in Waziristan returned to Ispana Razhza carrying out punitive measures on route. The opposition encountered was negligible on the 26th and 27th, forested in camp and with the exception of an isolated sniper was not molested.

Our aeroplanes raided Making and Marob with considerable effect. The health of the troops continues satisfactory.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Indian Arms Act exemption extended to Najib Khan, retired Subedar, Shanagar in Fatehpur District is withdrawn.

The services of Dr. A. E. Moore are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., is posted Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Kunwar Maharaja Singh, Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, reverts to the United Provinces.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar, Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service, gets two months' and twenty-six days' leave.

Mr. F. C. Barclat, I.C.S., to officiate Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service and posted to Burma.

Mr. G. H. Tipper, Geological Survey of India officiates as Superintendent, vice Dr. Formor deputed to the Indian Munitions Board.

Mr. G. De P. Cotter, Geological Survey of India officiates as Superintendent, vice Dr. E. H. Pascoe on military duty.

Mr. W. R. Alexander to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as representative of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, vice Mr. A. Chrystall resigned.

A CASTE DISTINCTION?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A rule has been passed by the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association that the brokers of Mahomedan Merchants must receive a certificate card paying Re. 5 (five) annually. As the object of this is not clear we would ask the authorities the reasons which draw them to take this unjust step against the merchants of a particular community.—Yours, etc.,

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 30, 1917.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Educational Conference which commences its sittings to-day under the Presidentship of Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar, will be in some respects an anique gathering and its proceedings will be followed with the utmost interest throughout the Presidency. Of course there have been in the past several private and public Educational Conferences held under official auspices but so far as the public are aware they have hardly ever resulted in anything substantial. Whenever, on rare occasions, Government have chosen to take unofficial opinion into their confidence on questions of educational policy they have invariably held private conferences whose reports are not published and they have called to their councils persons whose claims to represent the popular point of view have not always been clearly established. The conferences which have been publicly organised under official auspices have on the other hand confined their attention to questions of a more or less technical character and of secondary importance so that whatever their eventual solution it cannot help to reclaim the teeming millions of this country from the abyss of ignorance in which they have wallowed during a century and more under a Government which has always claimed to be representative of the most enlightened democracy in the whole of Europe. The public also can hardly be said to have done everything within their power in this matter. Sectional and communal gatherings for the promotion of education among a particular class or sect have often been held and, no doubt, with good result. The National Congress, the Social Conference and similar other bodies have generally a resolution or two on some important educational problem but the educated classes of the Presidency as such will meet to-day to devote their attention exclusively to education and they will meet under circumstances which alone can render possible a comprehensive and independent survey of educational problems and an undivided attention to their solution.

The duty of the State to educate its people was for the first time acknowledged in 1813 in India. It has since been iterated and reiterated and it has been recognised as a sacred and a solemn obligation. In particular the claims of mass education on the support of the State have received special emphasis in every despatch and state document relating to education since 1854. The declared policy of the Government has been to banish illiteracy from the country and to spend generously for doing so even to the prejudice, if need be, of secondary and higher education; but although higher education has been starved and although secondary education remains woefully backward the progress of primary education has been painfully slow and to-day after a hundred years of British rule only six out of every hundred of the population are able to read and write. Where millions upon millions of people remain steeped in ignorance the attendant mass of social, economic, moral and political evils must astound the imagination and the one solemn duty that devolves upon the educated classes under present conditions is to wipe out at all costs this very true reproach of their being a "nation in darkness." The Conference should make an unqualified demand for immediate introduction of free and compulsory primary education. There can be no excuse for the present state of affairs to continue and the eternal cry of "no funds" will not delude the public who know that funds can be had if only there be a will to get them.

The question of secondary education is not less urgent. At present the Department of Public Instruction is all-powerful. The schoolmasters have the minimum of initiative left to them; and to their many duties is now added the one of playing the spy on their boys who may happen to have predilections for public meetings. It is clear that no healthy growth is possible under such a withering atmosphere and the greatest need of secondary education particularly in this Presidency is to give such treatment to teachers as will not make them ashamed of their profession. The want of sufficient Arts Colleges, the wholly inadequate provisions for girls' education, the injustice and insult meted out to young Indians when they go to England for higher education,—these and many other problems await solution. We look to the Presidential address to give a lead to the prevailing opinion on the burning questions of the day. The Conference has evoked great interest and enthusiasm in all parts of the Presidency and we trust the delegates who meet to-day will formulate in unequivocal language the educational reforms which are urgently needed. All the great nations are revising their educational ideals and systems; India cannot afford to stand still but with us the preliminary condition to all progress is that the present obsolete system must be ruthlessly swept away and the ground prepared for real growth.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

The death of Sir George Birdwood at the age of 85 removes one of the most individual figures of his times. His personality had long transcended the limits of a personal reputation: he had become an institution. For mellow scholarship, attained in pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, for a rare combination of intellectual range and spiritual depth and for a genial humanity that never failed he had no peer among his contemporaries. In the large colony of retired Anglo-Indians, officials and non-officials, civilian and military, that is settled in Great Britain, he was for many years easily the most picturesque and the most erudite figure. His mind was truly encyclopaedic, but unlike the vast majority of those who attempt to take all knowledge for their province, he retained his essential humanity and his great gift of a sense of humour to the last. The quest of knowledge was to him not the end but the means to a richer realization of life. He achieved a serenity and equipoise of soul seldom vouchsafed to those who, like the late Sir George, dedicate their lives to the comprehension and interpretation of the memorials of the past. Perhaps the secret of this unique achievement,—it was nothing less,—lay in the unceasing inspiration he drew from what he was always proud and happy to call his "Motherland,"—India. In the dedication to his fascinating autobiography,—as for want of a better descriptive title we must account "Sva,"—he testifies to the "affection that glows within my heart for my Motherland." And never was affection more genuinely borne or more fruitfully served. He not only thought India and served India but, in his spiritual being, he lived India. The emotional excesses or the scholarly exaggerations of the man, as occasionally evidenced in his writings, were completely atoned for by his towering earnestness and transparent sincerity. He lived a life of solid achievement, but it is only just to say that great as is that record, the life itself, in its introspection, its spiritual experience and its vision, was infinitely the greater attainment. Sir George Birdwood, indeed, might be regarded as having been,—he would himself have accepted the idea,—an European reincarnation of the ancient Aryan of traditional excellences and penultimate perfection. Be that as it may all Indians will mourn the loss of a true lover of India, who devoted a long life to her service in a spirit of understanding, affection and abounding good-will.

Notes of the Day.

The Mongolia Disaster.

In a letter which was published in our columns regarding the sinking of the Mongolia, the writer remarked that the vessel must surely have sent out S. O. S. signals and asked how it was that no vessel was rushed out of Bombay to her assistance. From enquiries we have made we have ascertained that as a matter of fact no S. O. S. signals were sent out by the Mongolia as the wireless installation was destroyed by the explosion. It may be pointed out that the vessel was two hours' run from Bombay when the disaster occurred and that she sank in less than half-an-hour. But, of course, if wireless signals had been sent out assistance could have been sent out from Bombay and the survivors spared much suffering.

The Belgian Deportations.

Everything that has been said about the calculated brutality of the German deportations from Belgium, says "Truth," is fully confirmed by the despatch just made public which Mr. Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister to Belgium, sent to his Government last January. He brings out the new fact that the deportations were ordered by von Hidenburg, who, it appears, "criticised von Bissing's policy as too mild." It was really another instance of the German capacity for blundering, which is, Mr. Whitlock remarks, almost as great as the German capacity for cruelty. The early atrocities in Belgium were committed in the heat of passion and the first lust of war, and sometimes it has been suggested that the invaders, with a political object in view, were making clumsy attempts to wipe out the memory of what had been done and curry favour with the population. But, if so, the deportations, coldly planned and deliberately carried out with the most callous inhumanity, finally destroyed any prospect that Germans would ever be tolerated by the people of Flanders and lighted again "a fire of hatred that will never go out."

German Brutality to Prisoners.

Another White-paper has been published, giving chapter and verse of the brutal treatment of British prisoners in Germany. This document is concerned with the use of police dogs in the camps which dogs were used by the Germans to attack the prisoners, of which instance after instance is given. Private R. Marsh was bitten in five places by a big half-bred wolf-hound. Major A. S. Peebles on several occasions saw a Belgian soldier leave the camp carrying a number of sacks, and accompanied by two "Feldwebels" and several dogs.

"The Belgian was little more than half-witted. One evening he appeared to be very much upset. I asked him where he went to in the afternoon. After much hesitation he told me that he was taken out into the fields, dressed up in the sacks, and baited by the dogs to train them. The man was absolutely terrified."

When a number of British prisoners returning from various camps in Germany reported their experiences Viscount Grey protested against the use of dogs as guards, and pointed out that police dogs were not used in English camps. The Germans, however, defended the practice as a "military necessity", and not a breach of the "principles of humane and reasonable treatment of prisoners," and added that, "having regard to the inferior number of prisoners in England, no comparison can be drawn between conditions in the two countries." As the "Westminster Gazette" points out, this apologia furnishes no sort of excuse of any kind. To-day we have a good many more German prisoners than the Germans have British. The whole thing is only another piece of inexcusable savagery of a "ruthless" foe.

Three Typical Statements.

Here are three typical statements from this White Paper of shocking revelations. Pte. F. W. Farmer, 1st Cheshires, Soltau. December 13, 1914-April 1915:—

Sentries were always knocking prisoners about. Several under-officers had big dogs which were constantly biting prisoners' trousers, but they did not often bite anything more than the cloth. One day about the month of April prisoners were lined up to go to the canteen and a Belgian was out of the line owing to the crush. Sentries were going about using the butts of their rifles with bayonets fixed, and one of them stabbed this Belgian with his bayonet. I was in the crush myself, when I received several blows from rifles, and I did not actually see the incident. I believe the Belgian was wounded in the shoulder; anyhow, he fell down at once and died within a week.

Private W. Bullock, 1st Cheshires:—

In January 1916, at Soltau, a man from Australia, named Davey, who was Chief Petty Officer of H.M.S. Maori, was bayoneted for threatening to strike the German sentry. The sentry called him "swine," and Davey threatened to strike him. He did not strike him, but the sergeant bayoneted him through the spine and he died three days afterwards. A man in the Norfolk Regiment named Biggs was not wounded, but died of neglect. Nine men got three years' imprisonment for refusing to work in a Zeppelin factory.

Private Richard Marsh, Lancasters, Stendal, October 29, 1915-January 31, 1916:—

The general treatment was very harsh, and as far as my experience goes is growing worse. On December 26, 1915, we had a very bad time of it. Three shots were fired as a signal for all the prisoners to get into their huts, but we had never been warned about it, and consequently did not know what it meant. The sergeant-major came through the compound in which I was and set the dogs which he had with him—big half-bred wolf-hounds—on those who had not gone in, I had the misfortune to be bitten in five places, and finally the dog flew at my throat, and had it not been for a thick muffler I was wearing I feel sure I should have been killed. As it was, I carried the dog some 20 yards holding on to my chest with his teeth. When I complained to the sergeant-major he threatened me with his sword.

Official and Personal

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind, for the Week-End:—The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief & Rani Saheba of Jamkhandi, Nawab & Begum Saheba of Savanur, Commodore & Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. E. Macnochie, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Major & Mrs. Ferrar and Lieut. D. Fvetts.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present at the opening meeting of the Poona and Kirkee Hounds on Thursday morning. Their Excellencies visited the Deccan War Hospital in the afternoon.

Their Excellencies are giving a Garden Patry at Government House, Ganeshkhind on 4th September, 1917.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea will attain his seventieth year on 10th November next. With a view to celebrate the occasion a meeting will be held at the Calcutta Indian Association on Monday.

The term of office of the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of Delhi, which would ordinarily expire on October 1st, 1917, has been extended by one year.

"SVA."

THE LATE SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S LIFE AND FAITH.

The last and greatest literary production of the late Sir George Birdwood,—comprising in an unconventional garb a comprehensive and revealing autobiography of the great "savant"—was entitled "Sva." The following brilliant review of the same, presenting really an illuminating character-sketch of the man appeared in the "Asiatic Review" from the pen of Mrs. E. Agnes R. Haigh, the distinguished authority on Indian Art and Archaeology:

In the dozen of selected essays upon which Sir George Birdwood has set his own hall-mark of "Sva," we are to understand that it is the author's very self, *avrovaros*, ipsissimus, that speaks. These chosen messages of a lifetime's studious research embrace a truly Aristotelian range of mental activities. From the first page to the last, the book is erudite with the author's own learning, to which "himself" has given an even more intimately personal character by the use of word-forms coined in the mint of his own fancy, of which such scholarly conceits as "judgmatically," "misfortunately," "denotative," "perenduring," are fair examples. Were not the use of learned phrase and style more ornamental than structural, the reader might almost cry out with Moses of "The Vicar of Wakefield," his poor brains confused by the Squire's subtleties, "Hold, hold! . . . I do not rightly comprehend the force of your reasoning; but if it be reduced to one simple proposition, I fancy it may then have an answer." The author seems to have foreseen this likelihood, for he writes in the preface, "I feared that they" (the papers) "might be taken for a sealed book, which, when men deliver to one that is not learned, saying, 'Read this, I pray thee,' he sayeth, 'I cannot, for it is sealed'; and the book is delivered to him that is not learned, saying, 'Read this, I pray thee,' and he sayeth, 'I am not learned.'" But let the casual reader take heart: there is little of argument or close reasoning in "Sva" which is no collection of treatises but individual musings, learned only in manner, containing description and theory, gay, serious, humorous, or earnest, according to the mood of the moment. For all that Sir George Birdwood wanders with impartial familiarity through all the arts and sciences, and adventures over the uncharted seas of mythology as serenely as he travels along the trade-routes of history, he returns always to the source and goal of a life's devotion—India.

"Aryan India, India of the Hindus," is the constant refrain, and it is in this spirit that the dedication is made to "The four Varna, 'Colours,' or 'Castes,' the ark of the soul of India of the Hindus . . . in testimony of the affection that glows within my heart for my motherland." The brilliant essay on Rajput history is written with the fervour and emotional zeal of a paean. No one could read this vivid sketch without being stirred to feel some of the epic splendour and pride of the heroes of Rajasth n. Notwithstanding occasional spontaneous tributes that Sir George Birdwood pays to Moslem spiritual culture, and his sincere appreciation of the wisdom and statesmanship of that greatest of all Mahommedan rulers, Akbar, it is as the lordly Hellene that he speaks, bestowing gracious recognition upon the Barbarian. To the author of "Sva" the Moslems are, and must remain, aliens in the land of the Aryan Hindus, in the same manner as the Parsis are there as exiles in a kindly foster-country. There is less perhaps of intellectual persuasion and more of subconscious, psychological, influence in this attitude than the author himself, maybe, supposes. The Mahratta country, Maharashtra, land of the patriot-hero Shivaji, is his birthplace, "dear to me as my native country," and Mahratta patriotism, a thing of passionate intensity, counting the presence of the Mohammedans "not simply as a foreign intrusion, but as an absolute profanation and sacrilege, to be expiated at any cost," must be reckoned amongst his childhood's first impressions.

The dispassionate observer, on the other hand, unhampered by such bias of early sentiment, sees the Mohammedan established in India these nine centuries, there by right of long tenancy, of indissoluble bonds of kinship, of his own inalienable contribution to Indian culture and Indian history, and by right of the mutual goodwill existing between him and the heirs of India's older culture. If less artistically creative than the Eastern Aryan, whether Persian or Hindu, Moslem rulers have won a great name as patrons of the arts, and as guardians and exponents of science and literature, creating by their imaginative insight and breadth of sympathy a fitting atmosphere for the development of these, and according a dignity and honour to all true forms of culture. The establishment of Moghul rule in India gave a marked stimulus to the development of new branches of art, though for a time holding others in check, and realized its own distinctive genius in the special branch of architecture. Indeed, the Hindu and Mohammedan temperaments seem to be in large measure complementary to one another—the one pantheistic, fecund, tending, if unrestrained, to profusion and redundancy of fancy; the other austere, puritanical, worshipping God spiritually with the understanding, innocent of deifying humanity or of humanizing deity. Let India claim with all pride her prehistoric epics and ancient rock-cut sculptures, but let her not disown the glory of her historic Taj.

Apart from certain Vedic preferences Sir George Birdwood shows himself throughout as a sincere and impartial friend of all that is truly national in Indian life and character. His chapters on "Indian Unrest," and the various points in the preface which these elaborate, are inspired by that insight into, and understanding of, the Indian temperament, for which Sir George Birdwood has always been famous. Since the offices of advocate and judge are hardly to be reconciled, and since it is as an avowed champion that Sir George Birdwood speaks, the business of criticism is less to concern

(Continued on page 10.)

BRITISH PROGRESS ON SOUCHEZ.

FIGHTING IN HURTEBISE AND MONT CORNILLET.

BRAZIL REVOKES NEUTRALITY.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON SOUCHEZ.

ADVANCE ON TWO MILES' FRONT.

AIR FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 29.

A British communiqué says, we made considerable further progress southward of the Souchez river and captured a number of prisoners. Our line in this area was again advanced on a front of two miles, reaching the outskirts of Avinon.

We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four others. Four of ours are missing.

BRITISH OBJECTIVES GAINED.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 30.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We attacked and captured last evening a forward position on a front of two thousand yards, south and west of Oppy and gained the whole of our objectives and took a number of prisoners and machine-guns. We continue to gain ground south of the Souchez river on a wide front and have entered Avion, taking more prisoners and six machine-guns. We repulsed a raid north of Cherisy and made a successful raid south-east of Loos.

DEPENDENTS OF VICTIMS OF AIR-RAIDS.

GOVERNMENT DECIDE TO COMPENSATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government would compensate the dependents of the victims of the air raids both retrospectively and prospectively. He also announced that hitherto there were 350,000 national service volunteers, hence industrial compulsion was not contemplated.

AEROPLANES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Major Baird said he was not aware of any complaints regarding the aeroplanes supplied to Mesopotamia. General Maude had stated that he would like certain additions to the aeronautical equipment of his forces and his wishes were being met.

SUSPENSION OF THE "KEW BULLETIN."

Mr. R. E. Prothero stated that the suspension of the publication of the "Kew Bulletin" was being reconsidered. He hoped it might be possible to resume the publication.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

TO MAKE IMPORTANT SPEECH AT GLASGOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 29.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to make an important speech at Glasgow on Friday.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

FROM HEART FAILURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 29.

The sudden death of Sir George Birdwood from heart failure is announced.

ABERCROMBIE BY-ELECTION.

LORD STANLEY WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 29.

The result of the Abercromby by-election is as follows:—

Lord Stanley	2224
Mr. Hughes	794

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

SECRETARY HAYES FISHER BECOMES PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 29.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Hayes Fisher has been appointed President of the Local Government Board and Mr. Stephen Walsh, Parliamentary Secretary.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN HURTEBISE.

FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTEMPT ON WATTWEILER.

TWO AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 29.

A French communique says the artillery struggle was particularly active in the regions of Hurtebise and Mont Cornillet. A German attempt on the Wattweiler salient, north-east of Thann, failed. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

INTERMITTENT BOMBARDMENT.

1200 SHELLS THROWN INTO RHEIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 29.

A French communiqué says, there was an intermittent enemy bombardment at various points which was vigorously countered, particularly on the left of the Meuse.

Twelve hundred shells were thrown into Rheims, eight of which fell on the Cathedral.

NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

BEGINS AT TWO POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 29.

There is reason to believe that the Russians have begun an offensive at two points.

RUSSIA'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

DECREE ISSUED FOR ELECTIONS AND A MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 29.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree fixing the elections for the Constituent Assembly for September 30th and a meeting of the Assembly for October 13th.

GERMAN GOLD FOR THE DUTCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 29.

The "Handelsblad" states that twelve million florins in gold have been received by the Dutch. It is believed that the money has come from Germany.

DUTCH EXPORT OF POTATOES.

BRITISH LEGATION'S COMMUNICATION.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

AMSTERDAM, June 29.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., June 29.

The British Legation issues a communication to the Dutch press explaining the position regarding the export of potatoes. It emphasises that the remedy for any deficiency in potatoes in Holland rests entirely with the Dutch parties interested, for the Anglo-Dutch agreement merely provides that before any potatoes are exported to Germany the fixed quantity should be exported to Britain. The whole of the present trouble has arisen from the anxiety of interested parties in Holland to supply Germany, because this action brings the agreement into force and creates a local shortage. The communication lays stress on the fact that Britain is quite willing to take no potatoes provided that none go to Germany.

TURKISH RIVER STEAMERS.

BOMBED BY AEROPLANES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 29.

The General officer commanding the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force reports that on the 22nd June our aeroplanes bombed one of the few remaining Turkish river steamers obtaining at least one direct hit with a sixty-five pound bomb. On June 25th, hostile aeroplanes bombarded our camps without doing any damage. On the following day we retaliated by dropping 24 bombs on enemy camps at Tikrit. Seven direct hits were observed on tents which were destroyed and other bombs exploded close amongst the enemy's tents inflicting damage. All our machines returned safely.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

WAR CABINET ON EFFECTIVE MEASURES.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR WORK PEOPLE URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 29.

The Ministry of Labour is circulating the report of the Reconstruction Committee to the employers' associations and trades unions. The report intimates that the War Cabinet is deeply concerned that effective measures be taken to solve the questions of relations of capital and labour, the feeling that the future of industry, indeed of the country itself, depends upon them, and adding that action cannot be deferred until after the war. The Reconstruction Committee, which is mainly composed of prominent representatives of the employers and the workers, points out the present great opportunity for securing permanent improvement in relations.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR WORKPEOPLE.

It is essential that workpeople be given improved conditions and a higher standard of comfort generally. The report recommends the formation of joint industrial councils in the principal industries representing the employers and the workers, to consider particularly the establishment of closer co-operation between the employers and the employed, and paying early attention to the demobilisation questions.

TRADE UNION RULES.

The Trade Union rules and customs which the Government has guaranteed to restore after the war, are one of the chief factors in the problem and these cannot be set aside without mutual consent. The committee suggests the creation of district councils and workshops committees. The Reconstruction Committee does not offer any opinion relating to profit sharing or co-partnership. It is convinced that permanent improvement in relations between the employers and the workers cannot be founded solely on a cash basis. The workpeople should have a greater opportunity for the discussion of the adjustment of those parts of the industry by which they are most affected.

GRAVE LABOUR SITUATION.

VALUABLE MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 29.

Lord Milner's reference in the House of Lords to the employment of prisoners of war on agriculture followed a statement that he had spent days and days hunting for labour. He was able to report substantial progress, but added that the chief reliance must still be placed on military labour. The military authorities were most sympathetic and voluntarily released 40,000 home defence troops for the Spring operations and 17,000 for the harvest, but this was insufficient for the Government's big programme. An absolute order had now been issued that no more men engaged in agriculture should be recruited except with the consent of the Agricultural Committees. Soldiers now on the land, who would have been recalled to the colours on July 25, would not be recalled unless replaced by men of equal efficiency. These numbered 22,000 and a large additional number would be released weekly between July and September. Altogether between 70,000 and 80,000 men had been added to the numbers available for agricultural work. These additions did not solve the labour problem, but they were a great advance and put an entirely new aspect on the matter.

The Duke of Marlborough, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, announced that the Board possessed 626 tractors, of which 136 were English and the remainder American, and 890 motor ploughs had been purchased. It was hoped that several thousand tractors would be available, but their hopes had been somewhat disappointed.

NEW ZEALAND TO HAVE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

NEW DESIGNATION OF KING'S REPRESENTATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd 9 a.m., June 29.

Reuter is informed that the King's representative in New Zealand will henceforth be designated Governor-General, instead of Governor. The effect is to emphasise the fact that New Zealand's status is the same as that of the other Dominions where there are Governors-General.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

PRESIDENT MEETS CHANGH SUN'S DEMANDS.

REBEL LEADERS RECONCILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, June 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 29.

The President has accepted a number of Changhsun's demands including the reorganisation of the Cabinet with the reduction of the powers of the President, the redrafting of the constitution and the reelection of the parliament with reduced membership. Consequently the commanding generals of Chili, Shantung, Fengtein and Honan have agreed to withdraw their troops and cancel their declarations of independence.

GRECIAN SITUATION.

FRENCH CAVALARY OCCUPY AMPHISSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, June 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 29.

The French cavalry has occupied the town of Amphissa, on the Gulf of Corinth, between Bralo and Itea. It is recalled that this route was originally selected for the transfer of the Serbian army from Corfu to Salonika, which was finally effected by sea owing to the opposition of the Skouloudis cabinet.

OLD PARLIAMENT TO BE CONVOKED.

SCHEME FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 29.

A decree is about to be published convoking Parliament elected on May 31st last year, in which there was a large Venezelist majority and which King Constantine arbitrarily dissolved. The Government intends seeking the King's consent to convoke a national assembly to remould the system of constitutional government.

GREEK PARTICIPATION IN WAR.

M. VENEZELOS' PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

"The Times" correspondent at Athens states that M. Venezelos favours unreserved participation in the war, but is opposed to the coercion of the Greeks. As soon as Parliament assembles he will lay his programme before it. The army now fighting the Bulgars will remain at the front under the orders of the State and volunteers for it will be encouraged. The forces now in the Peloponnesus will be brought thence and distributed among the usual garrisons. The army will be brought to its ordinary peace level.

M. Venezelos will probably undertake a great campaign to explain to the people how indissolubly Greek interests are bound up with those of the Entente. This will probably lead to his being able to put the entire forces of Greece into the balance in three months' time, but M. Venezelos intends to proceed by means of confidence, not coercion.

PROVISION OF ARMY SUPPLIES.

PURCHASES EXCEED 700 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 30.

The memorandum by Mr. Wintour, Director of Army Contracts, on provision of supplies for the Army, shows that the value of purchases in the war has exceeded 700 millions sterling including 200 millions on behalf of the Allies. The present annual value of purchases is about 350 millions including 100 millions for the Allies. Purchases during the war have included 500 million rations of preserved meat, 260 million tins of jam, 167 million pounds of cheese, 115 million yards of flannel and 105 million yards of cloth. It cost 6½ millions to purchase home woolclip and 35 millions to purchase Australian woolclip.

The control of wool has resulted in great economies to the State, estimated at 13 millions.

As an instance of other economies it is stated that the British hides were bought for 5d. per pound below the world prices.

It is estimated that the control of Indian kips resulted in an economy of 1,125,000 sterling and the control of jute in an economy of 6½ millions.

BRAZIL AND WAR.

NEUTRALITY BETWEEN ALLIES AND GERMANY.

DECREES REVOKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 29.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., June 29.

Brazil has revoked the decrees of neutrality in war between the Allies and Germany.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

		On 29-6-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan ..	..	2,100	2,07,100
War Bonds	..	5 200	7,11,425
Cash Certificates..		3 487-8	14,07,657-8
	Rs. ..	10 787 8	23,26,182-8

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR LOAN

FINANCE MEMBER'S LETTER OF CONGRATULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should be so grateful if you would insert the enclosed letter about my "Women's War Loan" from Sir William Meyer, Financial Member of the Government of India in your paper. I should so much like all the Women of Bombay Presidency who helped to make the splendid total of 67½ lakhs (which the Loan now stands at) to see it. I should like to add my own words of deep gratitude to them but I think they all know full well by now with what admiration and love I hold and regard the Women of this, our Presidency.—Yours, etc.

MARIE WILLINGDON.

Government House, Poona,
June 28th 1917.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S LETTER.

(COPY.)

FINANCIAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.
THE RETREAT.
Simla, the 25th June 1917.

My dear Lady Willingdon,

I wired some days ago to His Excellency congratulating him on the magnificent results achieved by Bombay in connection with the War Loan. I must now add a line to you in connection with the achievements of the Women's War Loan Branch, which I learn from you has brought in over 65 lakhs. This is simply splendid, and without this figure Bombay would not have occupied the proud position of first in India in loan results. I know how assiduous'y Your Excellency and the band of zealous helpers that you gathered round you have worked in connection with the Women's Branch and I would ask you all to accept my warmest thanks for your most patriotic and efficient exertions.

Finally, as gratitude has been defined as including expectations of favours to come, I confidently trust that the Women's Branch will continue its excellent work in connection with the Postal section of the loan, which remains open till 15th October and the Cash Certificates which remain open indefinitely, and all proceeds of which during the current year will go to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the war.

Yours sincerely,
W. S. MEYER.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY DRAWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I agree with the suggestion about the drawing of the lottery tickets made by F. U. in to-day's issue of your paper.

In view of the explanation concerning the Calcutta Lottery given by "Rex" and with a view not to leave any room for suspicion on the part of those concerned in the drawing of the tickets of the War Loan Lottery it is but fair and reasonable that a list of unsold tickets should be published before any drawing takes place.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, 29th June 1917. G. H.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS

WORK REVIEWED BY DR. ADDISON.

IMPERISHABLE MEMORIAL OF BRITISH GENIUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 29.

In the House of Commons to-day Dr. Addison gave a striking review of the work of the Ministry of Munitions since it started two years ago. He paid a tribute to the courage and uncanny insight of Mr. Lloyd George and the unique splendid efforts of men and women, employers and employed, in providing an imperishable memorial of British genius and resource. He pointed out that munition works would be valuable industrially in peace time. As showing the magnitude of production of explosives he instanced the fact that Britain's capacity for production in March 1917 was four times the capacity in March 1916 and twenty-eight times the capacity of March 1915.

GUN AMMUNITION.

With regard to gun ammunition we had reached such a state of production that we had been able to divert some factories to assisting other branches. He mentioned that a large quantity of a new kind of explosive had proved very valuable, facilitating the Spring offensive and saving life. There was a great reserve of field gun ammunition provided and arrangements were now working so smoothly that in spite of enormous expenditure of ammunition at the front the stock of filled shells had only decreased seven per cent. after the first nine weeks of the offensive. Field-Marshal Haig was enthusiastic regarding the quality of ammunition and the output of machine-guns and rifles was fully equal to the demand.

SUPPLY OF RAILWAY MATERIALS.

Regarding the supply of railway material for the army he said that railway lines were pulled up at home and India, Australia and Canada had also contributed. The Government of Canada held a meeting and within forty-eight hours had arranged, if necessary, to pull up eight hundred miles of railway and ship it complete. Altogether over two thousand miles of track had already been supplied and considerably over a thousand locomotives.

NEW AND IMPROVED TANKS.

Supplies of new and improved tanks were coming forward excellently and he hinted at further developments in this direction. Dealing with the overseas transport Dr. Addison said we were interested in nearly a million and a half tons of shipments monthly, nevertheless since the beginning of unrestricted submarinism the heaviest loss of any shell component shipped from America had been under six per cent. He mentioned that Sir Frederick Black had visited India in order to assist in the production of munitions there and Government was very hopeful that the valuable suggestions which Sir Frederick Black had made would have good results.

INTER-ALLIED BUREAU.

Dr. Addison also mentioned that an inter-Allied bureau had been established in London in order to pool the Allies' requirements in America and avoid competitive buying. Negotiations were now proceeding with a view to enabling the United States to place her resources more readily and effectively at the Allies' disposal and promoting economy in purchase.

The Imperial Munitions Board was now the greatest business organisation in Canada employing over 200,000 workers. He stated that Britain's output of steel which was seven million tons yearly before the war was now ten millions and he hoped it would be twelve millions by the end of 1918. He mentioned that steel plates in Britain cost less than half what they cost in America and sheet steel thirty per cent less. We were now producing all tungsten we needed besides shipping much to the Allies.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES.

He anticipated very valuable result from the work of Sir Lionel Phillip's committee for the development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom and hoped before the end of the year that our production of spelter which before the war was only about a third of our requirements would be doubled. The scheme involved the working up of Australian zinc concentrates which formerly were largely German controlled. He announced that there were 30,000 skilled munitions volunteers while 40,000 soldiers had been released from the colours and 30,000 army reservists were employed on munitions. The reduction in the cost of shell components compared with last year represented a saving of forty-three millions sterling. He stated that the Ministry was taking steps to provide traders with information regarding the almost infinite mineral resources of the Empire.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 29.

The death is announced of Brigadier-General G. E. Holland.

THE COUNTRY'S RALLY!

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION'S PROTEST.

DETERMINATION TO FIGHT FOR HOME RULE.

SWADESHI VOW.

At a meeting of the committee of management of the Bombay National Union, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

The committee view with deep Bombay National Union strongly protest against the recent speech of H. E. Lord Pentland in which he asks all responsible people in this country to entirely put out of mind all thoughts of an early grant of Self-Government to India, which policy the committee are not at all prepared to accept and endorse. The committee think that this is a direct attack on the Self-Government resolutions of the Lucknow Congress and the Moslem League, which demand a Royal Proclamation to this very effect.

In the opinion of the committee, the press communiqué of the Madras Government is not at all satisfactory and does not explain in any way the wrong position taken in the speech of H. E. Lord Pentland.

The committee views with deep sorrow and indignation the arbitrary action of the Madras Government against Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia taken under the Defence of India Act, by improperly using that war measure, for political purposes for which it was never meant and sanctioned by the legislature.

The committee declare their resolve to stand unflinchingly by their leaders fighting for the cause of Home Rule and call upon the members to do the same at all risks.

SURAT HOME RULE LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

At meeting of the Surat Home Rule League held under the chairmanship of Dr. T. R. Khambhatta the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

The Surat Home Rule League expresses its strong disapproval of the pronouncement of H. E. Lord Pentland in the last Session of the Legislative Council to the effect that the people of India should entirely put out of their minds the early grant to them of responsible Self-Government as it believes that to aspire for the early grant of Self-Government within the Empire and to work for it constitutionally is entirely legitimate. It is also of opinion that nowhere in the country are any violent methods adopted or advocated for the realisation of these aspirations. It therefore expresses its strong disapproval of Lord Pentland's condemnation of the aims as "extravagant" and the methods "unwise, dangerous and violent". The League calls upon the people of this country not to swerve from all constitutional struggle for the realisation of the scheme of Self-Government as laid down by the National Congress and the Moslem League at Lucknow.

This League views with feelings of deep resentment the use of the Defence of India Act to intern such high-souled, self-sacrificing, patriotic and loyal citizens of the Empire like Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia and believes that this action of the Madras Government is quite unwarranted, arbitrary and a gross abuse of the power vested in them. The League therefore urges upon the Secretary of State for India to cancel the said orders of the Madras Government in the interest of peace and well being of the Empire.

As a protest against the internments of these leaders the Members of this League vow to avoid British made goods as far as possible and to use Swadeshi goods instead. We appeal all our countrymen to do the same.

This Branch thoroughly appreciates the spirit with which those of our Congressmen who have recently joined the H. R. League in this hour of national crisis and appeals to those of our countrymen who are still holding back, to come forward, join the H. R. League and thus rally round the national cause.

This League enters its emphatic protest against the recent educational circular of the Bombay Government prohibiting students from attending public meetings as being subversive of the primary rights of students and their guardians and also as being detrimental to the growth of healthy political thought amongst students.

Resolved that the President be empowered to forward copies of these resolutions to the authorities concerned.

LAHORE CITIZENS' PROTEST

STEADFAST ADHERENCE TO REFORMS SCHEME AFFIRMED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 28.

A very largely attended meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held this evening at Bradlaugh Hall to protest against the Madras internments. Mr. Harkishen Lal presided. The following resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting of the citizens of Lahore enters its most emphatic protest against the action of the Government in interning under the Defence of India Act, Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, who have been carrying on constitutional agitation in furtherance of the reforms scheme prepared by the National Congress and the Muslim League, that it affirms its steadfast adherence to the reforms scheme and ventures to point out that a policy of repression which is calculated to stifle constitutional agitation for the attainment of Self-Government within the Empire, is detrimental to the best interests of the British Empire, the Indian people and the Government.

In moving the first resolution, the Hon. Mr. Fazal Hussain, barrister, said that the question of post-war reforms was sub-judice before the tribunal of the British public. But the bureaucracy, instead of waiting for the decision, had chosen to start on repression and strike at our doughtiest champions. "Repression," he said, "produced a morbid mind in the people and cast a bad odour about Government and it was their duty to protest."

Mr. Malik Barkat Ali, of the "Observer," Mr. Dharamdas Suri, pleader, and Mr. Nanakchand, barrister, supported the resolution.

Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, barrister, in moving the second resolution said that the legitimacy of the ideal of Self-Government had not only been judicially recognised, but had also been recognised by provincial rulers. The issue was about the extent of its application and here they must adhere to the scheme prepared by the Congress.

Mr. Pir Taj Din, barrister, Mr. Mehta Bahadurchand, pleader, and others supported the resolution.

The president, in closing, said that copies of the resolutions would be cabled to the Viceroy, the Secretary of State and the Premier.

LAHORE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

STUDENTS NOT TO ATTEND PROTEST MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 29.

The following letter was addressed to heads of local colleges and educational institutions yesterday under the authority of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore:—I have just received a printed notice of a public meeting to be held this evening at 7 p.m., at Bradlaugh Hall to express sympathy with Mrs. Besant and her co-workers and to protest against the action taken by the Madras Government against Mrs. Besant and others, which is of a political nature, and as it would be inadvisable for students to attend the meeting I shall be glad if you will advise the students of your college not to attend. I would suggest that a master of each unit be deputed to attend and see that your orders are obeyed.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NANDOD.

A public meeting was held at Nandod on the evening of the 27th instant, to express their deep regret and indignation at the internments of the patriots Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. Almost all the leading citizens of the town were present at the meeting. After explaining the purpose of the meeting the president dwelt at length on the virtuous and patriotic work done by Mrs. Besant during the course of the last quarter of a century. The President remarked that it was due to Mrs. Besant's efforts and devotion that Indians first awoke to the need of attaining an equal place amongst the civilised nations of the world. The action of the Madras Government was to be deeply regretted and he prayed that the Supreme Government will undo the mischief created by the political blunder of Lord Pentlands' Government. The meeting came to a close after passing resolutions of protest.

MEETING AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Ahmednagar was held on the 24th instant, at 9 p.m. to protest against the orders of the Government of Madras interning Mrs. Besant, Mr. Wadia and Mr. Arundale, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale presided. In opening the meeting the president made a forcible speech and spoke of the very excellent work Mrs. Besant has done for the country.

Three principal resolutions were adopted (1) condemning the speech of Lord Pentland, (2) disapproving his action in interning Mrs. Besant and her two lieutenants and (3) disapproving the circulars of the Bombay and Madras Governments regarding students' taking part in politics.

A PROTEST FROM GADAG.

A Gadag correspondent wires that at a Home Rule Meeting held there an emphatic protest against the Madras internments was made and the President was authorised to communicate the same to the Viceroy.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR MRS. BESANT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you publish an humble suggestion of mine to the effect that Habeas Corpus Proceedings be taken in the Madras High Court for the release of our venerable lady Mrs. Annie Besant. Sir John Simon is going to move before the Court of the King's Bench for Mr. Arundale but so far as I know no step is being taken in respect of the leader.

The Defence of India Act is "ultra vires" in respect of European British Subjects inasmuch as it violates the Government of India Act 1915, sec. 65 (2) last para. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chaudhuri's judgment in a similar case stood because the imprisoned person was an Indian. Further, there is to be found no provision limiting the Powers of Habeas Corpus vested in His Majesty's High Courts by their Charters and Letters Patent. The section in the Criminal Procedure Code is inclusive and not exclusive. Sec. 111 of the Government of India Act 1915 also does not help the Government in such a case, first, because the Order is not issued by the Governor-General in Council and, secondly, because the act does not debar the Jurisdictions of the High Court when the aggrieved person is "any European British subject."

In my opinion, the matter is worth being tested, and we can look to Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer to take the necessary steps to achieve the object.—Yours, etc.,

P.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the fact that the United States Government has generously assumed all financial responsibility for the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, it has been decided that the National Committee for Relief in Belgium will suspend its appeals to the public in the British Empire. Any monies received after June 1st will be held to provide for emergencies now unforeseen in connection with relief in Belgium.

This course of action is in accordance with the suggestion made by Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the Relief Commission, who is now in Washington, and has the approval of his Majesty's Government and the Belgian Minister.

During the existence of the Committee over £2,400,000, subscribed throughout the British Empire for the relief of our oppressed Allies in Belgium, has passed through its hands. The Second Annual Meeting will be held at the Mansion House on June 15th, when opportunity will be taken to express gratitude to those committees and individuals who have co-operated with such marked devotion in the work of the national body.

Signed, on behalf of the National Committee:

W. H. Dunn,
Lord Mayor of London, Chairman.
Randal Cantuar.
Francis, Cardinal Bourne.
John Brown,
Moderator, Church of Scotland.
W. B. Selbie,
President, Free Church Council.
J. H. Hertz,
Chief Rabbi.
W. A. M. Goode,
Hon. Secretary.
Lansdowne.
Rosebery.
Bryce.
Arthur Henderson.
John E. Redmond.
A. Shirley Benn,
Hon. Treasurer.

London, May 19, 1917.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND (LADIES' BRANCH.)

BALANCE OF COLLECTIONS TO BENEFI NADIAD HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The members of the Ladies' Branch of the Bombay Famine Relief Fund met yesterday in the hall of the Vanita Vishram, Bombay, to dispose of the balance of Rs. 400. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit presided. It appeared from the report submitted by Mr. J. K. Mehta, honorary treasurer and secretary, that the Ladies' Branch, which was started in 1916 to help a fund opened for the relief of distress caused by the famine then prevailing in Bankura, Gujarat, Rajputana and other places, collected about Rs. 23,600. At the meeting held yesterday the report was adopted and it was resolved to hand over the surplus balance of Rs. 400 to the Nadiad Hindu Orphanage for the benefit of famine-stricken orphans.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN PHILATELIST.

In the Chancery Division in mail week an orginating summons was taken out by the trustees of the estate of the late Sir D. P. Masson, C.I.E., founder of the Punjab Bank, to determine, whether on the true construction of the will of the testator, the defendant Dame Therese Emilie Louise Masson was entitled, under the gift to her in the will of books, pictures, prints and other household effects," to a valuable collection of postage stamps which had belonged to the testator, or to the proceeds of the sale of such stamps.

The testator died on December 30th, 1915. By his will dated April 23rd, 1906, he gave to his wife for her own use absolutely Rs. 10,000 and all his jewellery, plate, lienen, china, glass, books, pictures, prints, furniture, wines, liqueurs, and other consumable stores, and other household effects, and all his carriages and horses. He also devised all his real and personal property not otherwise disposed of to trustees on trust to convert and invest the proceeds and pay the annual income to his wife for life and afterwards to his daughter the defendant Marie Therese Stanley, Greek. At the time of his death the testator had a valuable collection of several millions of postage stamps. A portion of the collection, consising of Indian and Ceylon stamps, were mounted in albums; the rest were mounted on cards, which were tied up in separate bundles. When the testater returned to India in 1912 the collection was deposited with the London and South-Western Bank at Farnham for safe custody, and it remained there till after his death. It was valued for probate at £10,450, the Indian and Ceylon stamps being valued at £4,550. On March 6th and 7th, 1917, portions of the Indian and Ceylon collection were sold for £2,717 and £532 respectively.

Mr. Justice Eve said that he was bound by the decision of Mr. Justice Peterson in Re. Fortlege (60 S. J. 527), in which it was held that a collection of postage stamps passed under a bequest of books, pictures, and other household effects. He would be wanting in respect if he did not follow that decision. At the same time, he must guard himself by saying that he would not necessarily have decided the case in the same way in the absence of the authority referred to. The postage stamps therefore passed to Lady Masson under the gift in the will.

"SVA".

(Continued from page 8.)

itself with the wisdom or discretion of his conclusions than to discover how much light is thrown by him upon a subject too long darkened to Western understanding.

In matters of artistic criticism and inquiry into origins it must be admitted that the author of "Sva" is scarcely abreast of the times. His vision, like that of so many Western Orientalists, seems to be perpetually obscured with "le mirage oriental," as Salomon Reinach has named it. Europe has, by his account, no primary culture of its own. The sources of our Classics must all be sought in the East or in Egypt. This preoccupation, which pervades the whole series of essays, is especially prominent in the section on "Oriental Carpets." Such inspiration as Greece did not derive from Chaldæa was supplied to her from the land of the Nile, and the author goes so far as to maintain that the "hollow warships of the bronze-mailed Achæans" were "the earliest indications we possess of any historical value of nascent international life of South-Eastern Europe." Greece, in his view, did little more than Hellenize the imported cultures of other countries. These strange pronouncements are chiefly interesting as showing the extraordinary hold which the conjectural opinions of Max Muller and the philologist school still exercise upon the popular mind after thirty years of established archæological fact. The ethnological origins of the Hellenic stock may be a matter of dispute; not so the long antecedent occupation of all Hellenic lands by a Mediterranean people of highly-developed civilization—Mycenæan, Ægean, Minoan, dating back in a continuous line to the earliest trace of human habitation upon these sites. The gradual evolution of this Mediterranean civilization in its stronghold of Crete from a time parallel with the first Egyptian dynasty, and contemporary in its three chief Minoan epochs with the three greatest periods in the history of Egypt is the grand triumph of Western archæological discovery. That this Cretan folk evolved a civilization of a very high order of material and artistic development, strikingly modern in its luxury and refinement, and totally unlike any other civilization of antiquity, that they made use of alphabets—a linear and pictographic script—as old as any hieroglyphs recorded in Egypt, and that they possessed a sea-Empire as large as any the world has ever seen up to the nineteenth century, are facts of which no Western archæologist needs to be reminded. But the time-honoured fable of "Asia, the Mother of Greece," dies hard.

The tracing back of human customs beyond their obvious source has always been a favourite hobby of culture-students of the old school. The spider may devise and execute her web, that miracle of dexterous elaboration, without any influence other than the inspiration of her mother-wit being attributed to her; but when *homo sapiens* sets out to perform the simplest task he must needs, it is supposed, consult some museum proto-type in order to learn how to proceed. The essay on the "Mahratta Plough" is a fascinating example—one of a multitude in the book—of this antiquarian ingenuity. "There can be little doubt," writes Sir George Birdwood, "of the drill-plough of India having originally been obtained from Babylonia, while the ordinary single-stilted plough would seem to have passed from Mesopotamia overland into North-West India through Persia. The Greeks and Romans must also, through their common ancestors, have received their single-stilted plough from Mesopotamia, while the latter double-handed plough of Europe is to be traced back to the influence of ancient Egypt." But—alas for human learning!—even this detailed genealogy leaves us with the unsolved riddle of "Who made the first plough?" In point of fact, to take the early European plough, the five varieties mentioned by Pliny were all demonstrably evolved from the plough in use in Rome of the kings, which plough is almost identical with that described by Hesiod. Hesiod's plough was no more than a development of a ruder instrument, having stock and pole in one piece and tail inserted separately—a contrivance so simple that a child could make it out of a rough tree-pole with a branch curving upwards. Yet even this crude instrument was developed from still more primitive implements, whose history can be traced by monumental evidence upon Greek soil. The history of the Indian plough is, in all likelihood, equally independent.

On the subject of comparative religious observance and symbolism, Sir George Birdwood is really in his element. Following in the footsteps of Mannhardt, discoverer of the ubiquitous corn-spirit, and thoroughly conversant with the methods of the "Golden Bough," if not of any later school, he is indefatigable in pursuing every detail of superstitious worship to its source in human instinct and impulse. In ritual observance, however, he is not merely the learned critic, but insists with a child-like zest on being allowed to "come and join the dance." The Christmas feast, at which it was his annual custom to entertain his Indian friends of all religions, was a ritual of such marvellous elaboration t' at the bare recital of it covers three long pages. One is tempted to wonder if the guests, heirs of that "hieratic civilization of antiquity" so incomparably superior to our "secular, joyless, inane, and self-destructive. West," read the warm-hearted greeting of the Christmas-tree aright, and received its message of "universal charity and religious reconciliation and of pan-Aryan brotherhood" without inquiring too closely into its more immediate symbolism. For what does the "green bush placed upon a mound resting upon a coiled dragon or serpent" signify to those who, like Sir George Birdwood, converse in such ritual signs? By Sir George Birdwood's own telling of symbols have we not here both solar-phallic emblem and Priapean pole?

Not in learned analysis or disputations, large as they bulk in the volume, is the wisdom of Sir George Birdwood made manifest, but in the very different qualities which give to "Sva" its value and individual charm. These are his deep devotional love of nature, a sympathy in receiving, and a fearlessness in recording impressions to which most Europeans in the East are little sensitive, and that real understanding of Eastern psychology which illumines the occasional sketches he gives us of his Indian friends, simple and upright men of heart, who admitted him to their confidence, affection, and the sacred intimacies of their daily life. At his best, and far above all criticism, is Sir George Birdwood when writing of the phenomena of Nature and the things which move him deeply. Reverence and awe, enlightened with some of the vision of the seer, govern the mood of the whole first chapter containing the description of India as "one of the blast-furnaces wherein the winds of the world are evolved, bearing with them everywhere fire and hail, snow and vapour, and the life-giving, purifying oxygen disengaged in ceaseless and immeasurable volumes from the perennially green primæval forests of the tropics. So placed at the focus of her mightiest operations, man must stoop very humbly to Nature if he would hope to understand her and subdue her to his purposes." For this reason I have chosen to record last my first impressions of "Sva"—the splendour of what opening Benedicite. "The South-West Monsoon," in which the author portrays his psychic sympathy with hurricane, storm, and deluge, and the revelation of beauty that follows, wherein "the heart of man is filled with an exalted joy in contemplation of the sublime manifestations of the beneficent power by which the face of Nature is renewed in perpetual youth, and glory, and praise."

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ORGANISATION OF UNIVERSITY FACULTIES.

ENLARGED POWERS TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 29.

Replying to an interpellation in the Mysore Legislative Council to-day Government said that Mr. K. L. Datta has not quite finished the special work assigned to him. Up to the present he has submitted 36 notes containing his proposals, and Government have passed orders on 27 cases, while the others are under consideration.

It was stated on behalf of Government that endeavours were being made to encourage vocational education, elementary, secondary, and advanced. The question of combining more effectively vocational with general education which is a *sine-qua-non* has been engaging the attention of Government. It was also stated that proposals for the organisation of law, teaching and medical faculties in the Mysore University are under consideration.

Leave was granted to introduce registration of births and deaths. Sanction was granted to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.

LATER.

Two important measures introduced at to-day's meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council were, a Bill to further the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 and Mysore Local Boards, and a Village Panchayets Bill. The former provoked considerable controversy regarding communal interests. Mr. A. R. Bannerji, in moving the measure be read in Council, made a lengthy speech reviewing the growth of local Self-Government in the State since 1862. He also dwelt on the principles of local Self-Government and said that the main principles underlying the proposed amendment of municipal regulation were, increase in elected element, one-third being increased to one half in the case of town municipalities and two-thirds in the case of city Municipalities. He said the Government had confirmed the principle recommended by a special committee and a conference of the election of presidents and vice-presidents in city and town municipal councils, and had considered it necessary to make provision in the regulation itself for a full time paid president who might, or might not, be official. He pointed out that the Bangalore City Municipality were not in favour of a paid president. They had urged that the provision was inconsistent with the entire scheme of local Self-Government.

ENLARGED POWERS TO MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

The next important principle in the amendment of the Bill was based on the policy to give enlarged powers to municipal councils, limiting the control of Government to broad questions only and yet another principle was based on the policy of giving increased scope of work to municipal councils, and power is taken to vest in selected municipal councils with control of elementary education, medical relief, including vaccination and muzrai institutions.

After discussion the measure was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Bannerji also introduced the local boards and village panchayet regulation. In this also he referred to the growth of local boards in the State and said instead of having an amending regulation it was decided to recast the whole body of the regulation, thus bringing it up to date with reference to decisions arrived at by Government in their order of November last. The most important feature in the new regulation is that a chapter on village panchayets has been inserted, for, it is admitted on all hands that village panchayet must for ever be a unit of Local Self-Government and that greater attention must be paid to improvement of village administration so as to lay for the future a surer foundation for the development of Local Self-Government throughout the State. A very large number of village improvement committees have been established under the executive orders of the Government and are already working in the state on definite lines. It has been decided to place such of the committees as have attained a fair amount of efficiency in their work on a stationary basis.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Sir F. S. P. Lely, in his book on "suggestions for the better governing of India" wrote that it took the British Government 50 years to find out that third class Railway passengers required conveniences in their travelling as much as other class passengers I am at a loss to guess how many more years will be required for the Railway administration to find out that third class traffic requires to be controlled, guided and attended to in a systematic way as much as the regulation of the traffic of a Bombay or London street or in a Bombay tram car. At present the third class traffic on our Railways is nothing but chaos and the greatest disorder. There is no staff specially appointed for this traffic, almost all the available staff devoting their time and energy to upper class passengers. My complaint is not about occasional over-crowding or mismanagement but about the systematic and methodical neglect and stolid indifference towards third class traffic which pays the Railways a very large percentage. I do not know exactly how much, but not below about 70 per cent. of the total passenger traffic.

I mention below several points which require immediate attention on almost all railways with very few exceptions, if any.

(1) At large stations and junctions the ticket window should be open day and night without the break of a minute, as per rules. This rule is always observed in the breach and the great rush of passengers, the elbowing and the scramble at the ticket window is something unimaginable until you are personally subjected to it. Often there is no policeman or any other official to form the line of applicants for tickets. The new third class ticket office at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, is a model of mismanagement in this respect. A visit to it between the hours of 8 and 11 at night is enough to convince even the best apologist of railway administration that things cannot be managed worse than this.

(2) Over-crowding is not rare. Third class passengers are expected to sit the whole night in the seats about 18 inches long and 16 inches wide and to cultivate the art of sleeping in a siting posture, but it is more the want of regulation and *bandobast* that is at fault than real over-crowding. There is no train attendant to see that all compartments are uniformly filled and that some are not occupied by rowdies who would not let others in. The Calcutta mail train that left Bombay on the night of Monday last supplied a good illustration of what I am saying. There were three third class compartments on it, which were labelled to carry 64, 56 and 28 passengers. When the train left Bombay the number of actual occupants of these compartments were 16, 70 and 16 respectively. The greater portion of the compartment to hold 64 was occupied by a military recruiting party consisting of not more than 10 or 12 and a few others but each man of the party occupied not less than 7 or 8 feet of seating space and did actually stop others coming in. And can a third class passenger resist the illegal procedure of a man in Khaki? The guard and the station staff have no time nor mind to attend to third class passengers, their time being fully occupied with other things. Cannot an official whose mother tongue is the same as that of the passengers be posted to regulate third class traffic only? Half of the compartment labelled to hold 28 was occupied by a soda-water vendor, by his crates and other ware and he was the master of the situation without hindrance or protestation from anybody. The result was, the compartment for 56 was crowded the most and was actually occupied by not less than about 70 passengers, one of whom was Mr. M. K. Gandhi, returning to Bihar to take his seat on the Committee appointed to investigate into the grievances of Bihar raiyats. Thus though there was room in the train for 148 passengers the only available third class compartment was over-crowded as much as it can be.

(3) No such inroads should be made in the third class accommodation as is made by compartments reserved for ice and soda, Europeans and Eurasians, for postal articles (in addition to the postal van). It seems soda water bottles and postal articles get preference over human beings.

(4) Another very great source of irritation and annoyance is the universal practice of not letting passengers to go on the platform before the arrival of trains at non-terminal stations. Where in the earthly objection to confine them in small and dirty waiting halls and making crowds of them with bags and bundles on their heads pass through a small 2 or 3 feet wide gate in the course of 5 or 10 minutes or even fewer? If they are allowed to be on the platform before the arrival of trains there will be less of the stampede through this gate, which results in the overcrowding of a few carriages and people may be fairly distributed over the full length of the train.

(5) In long travelling, water in the W.C.s of third class is generally used up before a few hours from the start. For the rest of the journey the tanks are rarely refilled and the W. C. often becomes a small hell.

May I suggest, Mr. Editor, that on all trains mainly used by third class passengers a third class passenger attendant should travel with the train like the guard, whose sole and exclusive business will be to manage and regulate the third class passengers? I will also suggest that more ticket windows should be opened and more clerks engaged for the issue of tickets and that a responsible police official be stationed to keep proper *bandobast* at the ticket window at all important stations. As a European friend told me it is my countrymen who are responsible in this matter, meaning thereby that we have tolerated this scandal without even the semblance of an agitation for the removal of this national grievance. Once more I would request you to send a representative of yours to the third class booking office at the Victoria Terminus between 8 and 11 p.m., to give you an idea of this babel that takes place there every day of the year.

A. V. THAKKAR.

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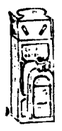

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SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY—7.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY.

I. This Conference expresses its satisfaction that a beginning has been made in the direction of post graduate teaching by the University of Bombay and requests the Government of India to place adequate funds at the disposal of the University for further development of such teaching.

II. This Conference is convinced that for the more efficient working of the University as well as for its wider and fuller development the following reforms are urgently needed, *viz.*:—

(i) That the number of ordinary fellows should not be less than one hundred of whom thirty should be elected by Registered graduates; thirty by the faculities and the rest nominated by Government.

(ii) That the Senate should have unrestricted discretion in the matter of the affiliation ond the disaffiliation of colleges and in the making of regulations.

III. This Conference is of opinion that the time has come when the University of Bombay should institute a degree or diploma in the Science and Art of Teaching.

HIGHER EDUDCATION.

IV. This Conference is of opinion that the existing facilities for Higher Education in the Presidency are quite inadequate and requests Government largely to multiply the number of Arts Colleges in the Presidency.

V. This Conference is of opinion that all Professors of Government Arts Colleges should rank equally as regards status and emoluments.

VI. This Conference urges that the Indian Medical Service should be thrown open to the graduates of the Indian Medical Colleges under such conditions as will secure the necessary qualifications.

VII. This Conference considers it necessary that an adequate system of Research Scholarship should be started and maintained by Government for the advancement of scientific knowledge.

VIII. In view of the fact that the vernaculars of the Presidency do not receive an adequate place in the present system of Education this Conference recommends to the University to include them at least among the optional subjects in the B. A. course.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

IX. This Conference is of opinion that the scale of fees in the secondary schools of this Presidency is so high as to be a deterrent to the parents of many boys and girls of moderate means and while welcoming the recent rise in the percentage of free studentship requests the Government to lower the fees with a due regard to the resources of the people of Presidency.

X. This Conference is of opinion that the Headmasters and Managers of primary and secondary schools should have an unfettered discretion in the selection of text books for their classes the Director of Public Instruction having the right to veto any book that is positively objectionable on the broad grounds of morality or public policy.

XI. In order to enable the head-masters and managers of private Secondary Schools to give adequate salaries to their teachers and to have decent buildings for their schools this Conference is of opinion that a revision of the system of grants-in-aid on a generous scale is immediately called for.

XII. This Conference considers that the salaries at present paid to teachers in secondary schools are inadequate and urges upon the Government and other Educational authorities the necessity of improving their prospects by securing them a sufficient competence.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

XIII. The Conference regrets the extremely slow progress that Primary Education has made in this country and urges upon Government the immediate necessity of giving full effect to their declared policy of extending it. It is further of opinion that the time has come for at least empowering the Local Boards and Municipalities to adopt free and compulsory primary education should they choose to do so.

XIV. This Conference requests the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to place the primary education of the city on a footing consistent with the city's greatness prestige and resources.

XV. This Conference is of opinion that the spread of primary education in this Presidency is considerably hampered for want of trained teachers and urges upon Government the great necessity of opening more training centres in the Presidency.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

XVI. This Conference considers the condition of female education in the country as very unsatisfactory and calling for urgent extension and improvement. It requests Government that in response to popular opinion ampler facilities should be provided for the education of girls and women. and suggests that at least one High School for Girls at each District Town and an Arts College for women in Bombay should be at once started.

XVII. This Conference give its cordial welcome to the "Maharashtra Mahila Sharda Pitha" and cordially wishes a great success to the experiment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XVIII. This Conference is of opinion that a complete system of Industrial education in its various branches should be gradually developed in the country and that technical Schools should be largely multiplied with Polytechnic Institutes at important centres.

XIX. While feeling thankful to Government and the University for the establishment of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and for the institution of a degree in Commerce, this Conference is of opinion that the course of studies prescribed ought to be made more practical, and regrets to note that the College, though started over 3 years ago has not yet been provided with permanent whole-time teachers not to mention a building of its own. This Conference is further strongly of opinion that the time has now arrived when Government should, in consultation with experts in Commercial Education and leading merchants, frame a complete and co-ordinated scheme of Commercial Education in all its stages, including the institution of local Commercial Examinations, the establishment of model Commercial schools and the effective inspection of Commercial schools of all grades.

XX. This Conference regards the Education of the Backward Classes of vital importance to the country and calls upon the educated classes to put forth special efforts for its promotion.

ACCOMMODATION.

The Secretary of the above Conference writes:—

All available accommodation in the Convocation Hall has been taken up and no further ticket of any class is available. Seats are, however, available in the gallery which is open to the public free of charge. Admission to the gallery is by tickets and they can be had either at the Conference Rooms or the Convocation Hall.

THE TAJ AT AGRA.

Under the auspices of the Moslem Students' Union and in its hall at Chowpathi, Mr. C. P. da Cunha, Solicitor delivered an instructive lecture on "the Taj at Agra" on Sunday the 24th instant. The Hon. Sir Frank Beaman presided.

Commencing with the unexpected death of the Empress Muntaz Mahal in 1630 in the camp of Shah Jahan at Burhampur, the lecturer proceeded to sketch her life and character, the noble family to which she belonged, her wholesome influence on the government of the empire, and the universal mourning over her untimely death.

Then followed a brief account of the Moslem edifices existing to-day, among which the Taj was indisputably the best. The lecturer dwelt at great length on the reasons assigned for its erection, the details of its construction and the beauties that had fascinated tourists and historians without number. He examined the controversy regarding the planning of the Taj and the execution of its mosaic work, and submitted that the mausoleum owed nothing to European art. The peculiar charms of the Taj were next pointed out, such as the effect of its first view, the inscription at the entrance gate and its delicious sight in moonlight.

The lecturer concluded with quotations from the leading tourists who had admired the Taj during the last three centuries.

HARDSHIPS OF POOR MEN IN THE I. D. F.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You would be doing a real service if you will ventilate the grievance of the many voiceless and poor men, who, in these monsoon days, are made to attend drills in the morning and evening, at great inconvenience and cost. There are many men who can ill afford it. They are obliged to sacrifice the few extra rupees that come from working overtime. There are others who are obliged to get into gharries in order to go long distances through the rain to drills. The drills are not an inconvenience to those who have motor-cars and a change of clothes handy in these monsoon days. But to the unfortunate citizen who lives a great way from the headquarters, and whose means are very limited, the price he pays for his training is something he cannot afford.

Cannot some arranagement be made whereby these men should be helped in this matter? Surely the poor man is worthy of consideration. Some allowance ought to be made to enable a man who has not the means to go to drills in a conveyance of some kind. These men are all *compelled* to serve. They are *made* to drill. And yet they are not paid for their services. While the officers receive remuneration for their services, and are given every facility to go about, the men (who do as much hard work and endure as much of the soldiers hardships) are actually put out of pocket, and are sternly dealt with, and compelled to obey orders. Is this British or Prussian compulsory service?

We trust you will give this matter your immediate attention. It is a public question. It is a public scandal. It is something that ought to be put right.—Yours, etc.

M. Z. T.

Bombay, June 26th 1917.

RECRUITING FOR INDIAN ARMY.

PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

The "Pioneer" understands that recruiting for the Indian Army is exceptionally good at present. The martial races of India are showing themselves ready to do their part in the war and the success achieved in recruiting labour corps has been most gratifying.

Lieut-Col. R. C. Lye, Indian Army, 2nd-34th Pioneers, died of Syncope at Sailkot on Thursday and Captain M. G. Tawle, 2nd Garrison Battalion, Bedford Regiment, of sceptic pneumonia at the Station Hospital Lahore on Thurday.

Owing to the transfer of medical officers to the Military Department and the difficulty of securing qualified substitutes to replace them, ten dispensaries have been closed in Assam since the beginning of the war. The services of seven I.M.S., seven officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, one civil assistant surgeon, and 37 sub-assistant surgeons of Assam, were transferred to the Military Department.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(4th Sunday after Trinity: 1st July, 1917.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas, the Apostle, Church Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham; Archdeacon, 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F. Hymns—268, 230, 309, 280; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Chants. Hymns—19, 290, 355. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m., War Litany at 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Warmald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

mmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A.; Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A.; Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A.; Gujarati.—Rev. L. Hari. English Services, 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Communion and Sermon.. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Bujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road —7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m. Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.; 7 a.m., Evensong and Sermon.—Week days: 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road—Clergy Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

oly Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe, 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m., Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

Peter's, Mazagon—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist: 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany: 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

nited Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church 5-0 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

WESLEYAN.

esleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Morning Service; Preacher Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

esleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service)..

PRESBYTERIAN.

mbroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister Rev. M. B. Nicambe, English Service, 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

aylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor; Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

wen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

merican Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada; 9 a.m. Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby.—9 o'clock morning and 6-30 o'clock evening the Pastor will preach. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

venth-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service; Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

he Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi —Vicar; Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30. a.m., and 8-30 a.m.; Evening 6-30 p.m.

hurch of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. —Masses; 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

avel Church (Our Lady of Health)—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

nurch of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

t. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

hapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes: Masses at 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

t. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Serman and Benediction.

hurch of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Service; Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m.; Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

ount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m. Mass.

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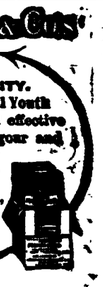

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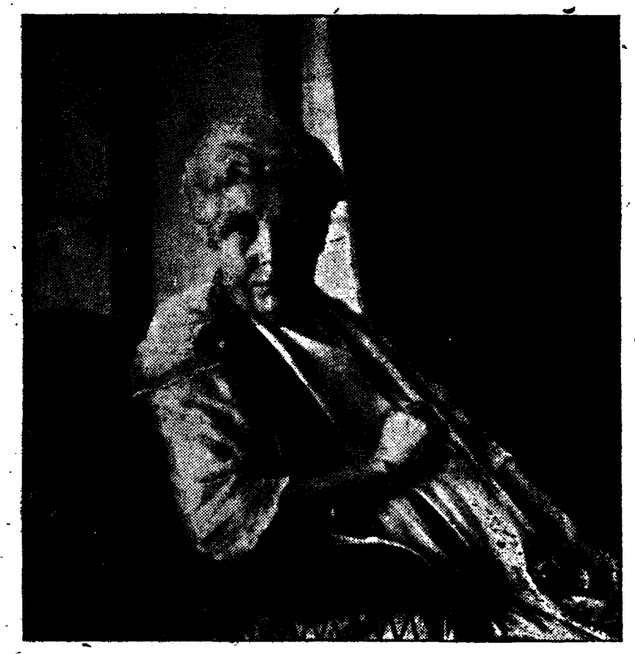

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

OCCUPATION OF A CASTE VADI.

SUIT AGAINST A BAWA TO RECOVER PREMISES.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Beaman.)

Keval Jivan and five others, Appellants and Plaintiffs v. Madhavgar Khetgar and three others, Respondents and Defendants.

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. Vajeram, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who partly decreed the plaintiffs' (appellants') claim and awarded him three-fourths of the costs.

The circumstances under which the original suit came to be filed against the defendants were these:—The plaintiffs were the representatives of the Gola caste of Ahmedabad. The caste owned a Vadi, consisting of an open space with a temple of Mahadev inside and some shops abutting on a main thoroughfare of the City. The first defendant's predecessors, who were Bawas, were allowed by the caste people to live in a room in the Vadi and worship the idol and do errand work for the caste. The Vadi was generally used by the caste to hold meetings of the caste and caste dinners. The affairs of the Vadi, i.e., letting the shops, taking leases and recovering rents, etc., were managed by one Nansha Amtha of the same caste. In order to help him he had engaged the services of one Raichand Jetha, a Bania gentleman. After Raichand's death, the management was carried on by his son and after the son's death by his widow. As Raichand's heirs did not render proper accounts to the caste, a suit was filed by the plaintiffs in 1908 against them and a decree for possession and accounts was passed in their favour by the Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad. While executing that decree, the first defendant resisted possession of the internal portion of the Vadi on the ground that the whole Vadi belonged to him. There were miscellaneous proceedings and the plaintiffs were asked to file a separate suit against the first defendant for possession of the internal portion of the Vadi. Consequently, the present suit was filed against the first defendant and his wife and son for recovering possession of the whole internal portion of the Vadi, for taking accounts of the rent of that portion and for recovering certain vessels of the caste in their possession. The defence in the lower Court was that the plaintiffs were not owners of the Vadi; that from the time of his ancestors the Vadi had been in his possession and enjoyment and he had been taking the income; that there never was any management on behalf of the plaintiffs and they had no right to take income of the Vadi.

LOWER COURT'S DECISION.

The lower Court held that the whole Vadi was proved to belong to the Gola caste except the portion in which the defendants had been living from the beginning, i.e., for about 40 to 60 years and had been asserting title for more than 12 years. The lower Court therefore gave to the plaintiffs the possession of the whole Vadi except that portion and further decreed that the defendants 1 to 5 had a right to make punja in the temple of Mahadev and the plaintiffs were hereby restrained from obstructing and disturbing them in doing the same. In view of the facts of this case, the lower Court ordered defendant 1 to pay 1th of plaintiffs' costs.

From this decree of the lower Court the present appeal was preferred.

Mr. I. N. Mehta with Mr. N. N. Mehta, appeared for the appellants. Mr. M. H. Vakil appeared for the respondents.

On behalf of the appellants it was contended that the lower Court's decree giving possession to the defendants of that portion in which they were living, was inconsistent with its finding that the whole Vadi belonged to the caste; that mere living for 40 or 60 years as a licensee, would not amount to adverse possession; that adverse possession at the most commenced in 1909 after the first defendant served a notice on the plaintiffs. It was further contended that the lower Court's order in so far as it issued an injunction against the plaintiffs restraining them from obstructing and disturbing defendants 1 to 5 from making punja in the temple, was illegal; for there was no counter-claim by the defendant and the defendant ought to have been ordered to file a separate suit for that. It was brought to their Lordships' knowledge that the first defendant not being satisfied with this decree, assaulted the First Class Subordinate Judge outside the Court premises, after judgment was delivered; in consequence of that assault the first defendant was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and was at present in jail.

His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

This suit was instituted by the managers of the Gola caste against a certain Bawa and the members of his family who were occupying part of the Caste Vadi premises. The defendants set up a title as hereditary Pujaris to the whole Vadi, subject to the right of the caste to have their caste dinners therein. That right is no longer claimed in this appeal.

The L. J. in the lower Court found that the Vadi belonged to the caste and that the first defendant had been and his ancestors before him had been Pujaris of temple in the Vadi, and on the ground that they had been in occupation as such servants for a long period of years, he held that they were entitled to remain in occupation notwithstanding the unfounded claims which were put forward by them to the ownership of the Vadi. He also without any claim for such relief on the part of the defendants declared in his decree that the first to fifth defendants had a right to make punja in the temple of Mahadev and that the plaintiffs were restrained from obstructing and disturbing them in doing the same.

On a consideration of the evidence and the discussion of it by the learned Judge, we are of opinion that the only possible grievance that the defendant had and the only possible claim he had, was in respect of money spent by him from his own pocket in connection with the punja in the temple. He never claimed to be entitled to recover any rents from the tenants of the shops in the Vadi before 1909. In October in that year he sent a notice to the members of the Gola caste stating that he and his ancestors had been living in the Vadi for several generations and that the Golas had ceased to pay money for the punja and that he had spent Rs. 1,140 from his own pocket and gave notice that he would let the Vadi to tenants and recover the amount from the rent, if the amount was not paid to him. The L. J. holding that all the Vadi except the portion actually occupied by the defendants for their place of residence, was the property of the caste to the rents of which the caste was entitled, declined to grant to the plaintiffs a decree for mesne profits on the ground of the outstanding expenses of the punja defrayed by the defendants, which had not been refunded to them by the members of the caste. That is in our opinion the only point upon which the judgment of the Court in so far as it is challenged in this appeal ought to be upheld.

The first defendant having claimed the Vadi as his own, has committed such misconduct as justifies his immediate dismissal and there is no justification for the injunction which was issued restraining the plaintiffs from obstructing or disturbing the defendants in the exercise of the right to do punja in the temple and the act of misconduct above-mentioned also justifies the expulsion of the defendants from the portion of the Vadi occupied by them. For their occupation was only by license of the owners of the Vadi, so long as the punja was performed and if they are properly dismissed as Pujaris, they could be ejected from the Vadi. The decree therefore must be amended by deleting that portion of the first clause which directs that defendants 1 to 5 do retain possession of the lower Adati situate towards the north of the entrance to the Vadi, i.e., of the portion in which they have been living from the beginning and there must be a decree that the defendants do restore possession of the whole of the Vadi in their occupation to the plaintiffs. The second clause must be deleted and in substitution for it must be inserted a clause that the defendants have by their misconduct forfeited the right to make punja in the temple and to reside in the Vadi. And the decree must be amended by ordering that the first defendant do pay all the costs of the plaintiffs except such costs as are attributable to the claim for mesne profits and the first defendant must pay the costs of this appeal.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

565-91.—Mirza M & M, In Re a minor Khan Bahadur Mir Akbar Ali valad Mir Abdulalli & anr v. Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulalli Mir Akbaralli & ors, Ard H D & Co., Notice 21-1-17.

Nos. 1-1484, 565-91.—Ard H D & Co., Khan Bahadur Mir Akberalli valad Mir Abdulally & anr v. Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulalli valad Mir Akbaralli & ors, Mirza M & M, 26-6-17.

FOR DISMISSAL.

573-17.—Captain & V, Messrs. Bruel & Co., a firm v. Pirozsha Dossabhai Minwala.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand and Co., Part Heard.

183-16.—Payne & Co., Khenabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., Patell & Ez., Part Heard, 10-4-17.

175-15.—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

1257-14.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S. Amin and Desai, Chitais M & K.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co.

373-16.—Wadia G and Co., Messrs. Brandon & Co., a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

672-14 and 1494-14.—Surajmal & Co., Senalal Lallubhai a firm v. Haribux Bilasrai & anr, 18-6-17.

894-16.—Dikshit D Pur, D Rubines v. Balwantrai Ramnarayen Trivedi, 18-6-17.

R I J.—In Re Petition for L/A of Maria F Pereira deceased.—Madhowji K & Ch, Rozaria Pereira & ors, Petitioners v. Messrs Madhowji Kamdar & Chotubhai, Applicants, 18-6-17.

260-14.—Payne & Co., Pritamdas Tricamdas v. Asharam Govindram & anr, 26-6-17.

181-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Nathalal Damodhar & anr v. Mulchand Ranchoddas & ors, Vachha & Co., 25-6-17.

In Re G & Ward's Act XIII. of 1890.—In person, In Re Bibibai and Fatmabai, minors v. Balam Vazier Mulla, Petitioner, Notice 19-6-17.

359-17.—Payne & Co., Hakmichand Rambhagat a firm v. Jashwantrai Vishwamitra a firm, Mulla & Mulla, 14-4-17.

398-17.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Lalji Moorarji & ors, J Order 14-4-17.

562-17.—Nanu H & Co., Balcrishna Vishnu Vargankar & anr v. Shrikrishna Tatoba Samant & anr, J Order 18-6-17.

573-17.—Captain & V, Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm v. Perozsha Dossabhai Minwalla, J Order 19-6-17.

1348-16.—Shamrao M & H, Nandlal Jamnadas v. Ramchandra Balaram Naik & ors, Maneck, Dastur & Co., 21-6-17

104-17.—Smetham B & Co., Tata Mal Chander Bhau & ors v. Ratanchand Jhamdawal, Dubash & Co., 21-6-17.

538-17.—Captain & V, Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, J Order 22-6-17.

124-16.—Daphtary F & D, Foolcorebai widow v. Rai Saheb Kesrisingh Rajmal, Payne & Co., 26-6-17.

50-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Chagan Aslaji & ors v. Memon Haji Umar Haji Ebrahim & anr, Mulla & Mulla, Notice 27-3-17, For trial issue.

966-14.—Payne & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Kt., & ors, Captain & Vaidya, For review of taxation.

401-16.—M B Chothia, Messrs Pulee & Co., a firm v. Dayal Tejpal, Ardesir H D & Co., 3-4-17.

In Re G & Ward's Act 8 of 1890 and Re Bens Betgia, a minor.—Bhai K & G, Goowami Tikayet, Petitioner v. Khanji Mowji & anr, Respondents, Edg G W & Co., 29-5-17.

167-17.—Bhai K & Gir, Narbheram Dulabhji Ved v. The Pioneer Bank Ltd (In Liquidation), Surajmal & Co., 11-6-17.

1404-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., The Standard Bank Ltd. v. Raghowji Purshotam, Payne & Co., Hiralal & Co., Madh K & Ch., Ty. D & Co., Motichand & D, 11-6-17.

114-17.—Bhai K & Gir, Bhogilal Sewakram Sha v. Nathubhai Gulabchand & ors, Dastur & Co., 11-6-17.

114-17.—Dastur & Co., Bhogilal Sewakram Sha v. Nathubhai Gulabchand & ors, Bhai K & Gir, 12-6-17.

168-17.—Little & Co., Wallee Palliser v. The Great Indian Peninsulla Railway Co., Crawford B & Co., 19-6-17.

368-17.—Jamsetji R & D, Bai Bhubbai widow & anr v. Purshotam Jivan & anr, Amin & Desai, 21-6-17.

27-17.—Hiralal & Co., Nattubai widow v. Harichand Mancharam & ors, Payne & Co., 22-6-17.

1199-16.—Dikshit D, & Pur, Jamnadas Motichand v. Chandulal Bhailakidas & anr, Amin & Desai, 22-6-17.

295-16.—Matubhai J & M, Khiasi Ladha & Co. a firm v. The Persian Gulf Steam Navi Co, Ltd., Wadia G & Co., 25-6-17.

86-17.—Pandia & Co., Haji Cassam Maneck alias Haji Killa Maneck v. Nawab Behramjung Behram, Payne & Co., 25-6-17.

119-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadia v. Herbert R Greaves & ors, Payne & Co., Mulla & M, Crawford B & Co., 26-6-17.

318-17.—Daphtary F & D, Navalchand Hirachand & ors, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay, Ardesir H & Co., 29-3-17.

357-17.—Ard H D & Co., Sakarji Bejonji & ors v. Nowroji Ardesir Darukhanawalla, Jehangir & S, 3-4-17.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukhmanji Ebrahimji, Jehangir G and B.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT BY A WEAK-MINDED BOY.

ACCUSED BOUND OVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Fuller charged Hassan Khan Kassam Khan, a landlord, aged 18 years, with committing theft of an electric chandelier, a cupboard, electric tools and other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 3,090, belonging to his step-brother, Ismail Kassam Khan, a contractor. Mr. Baptista defended the accused.

The complainant, who has his office and store-room in Church Gate Street, said the accused was not in his service, but used to come to the shop as he was his step-brother. He (the complainant) had not been regularly visiting his office for the past twelve months. On Wednesday last he received certain information and he went to his office, when he found the office and the store room empty and all the contents missing. He reported the matter to the Police, who made enquiries and traced the property to various dealers. He questioned the accused and the latter made a statement to the Police, who made enquiries and traced the property. The accused was worth Rs. 15,000 and these moneys were with the complainant. He (the complainant) added he did not wish to press the charge at all against the accused who, he said, was a weak-minded boy. Once the accused refused to take food for a day; at another time he overturned a table and sat on one of the legs, and on a third occasion he brought a man in the complainant's presence and told him to take away all his furniture. The accused had disposed of the property to various dealers and had received only Rs. 130 in return.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, said that in view of the fact that the complainant did not press the charge at all, and that the accused was a weak-minded boy of only 17 years of age, he ordered the accused to be released on his entering into a bond of Rs. 500 with one surety in the like amount for a period of twelve months, to appear and receive sentence when called upon and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

TWO ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

ARMENIAN BOUND OVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Histed charged Tatool Vahram, an Armenian, aged 40 years, with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on the 5th May and with attempting to commit suicide by jumping from the first-floor of the G. T. Hospital on the 13th May. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister, defended the accused.

It was alleged that on the 5th May the accused tried to cut his throat and he was then removed to the G. T. Hospital where he attempted to jump from the first floor.

Mr. Pandit asked the Magistrate to take a lenient view of the case as the reputed loss of three thousand bags of sugar belonging to his masters had preyed on the accused's mind and the accused feared dismissal.

On the plea and the evidence the Magistrate convicted the accused, but taking into consideration all the surrounding circumstances he sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment on the first charge and a fine of Rs. 100 on the second.

THEFT OF BEER BOTTLES.

A PRIVATE ORDERED TO BE BOUND OVER

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sergeant McCarthy charged Private W. Woodcock and Private W. Roberts with theft of four bottles of beer valued at Rs. 4, belonging to the Port Trust, from the Alexandra Dock, and with abetment. As there was not sufficient evidence against him, the Magistrate discharged the second accused. He convicted the first accused, but as this was his first offence and he was given a good character by his officer, the Magistrate ordered him to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for three months.

TWO CHINAMEN DEPORTED.

UNDER FOREIGNERS' ORDINANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector J. Schiff of the C. I. D. made an application for the detention in prison, until a ship was available, of two Chinamen who were being deported under the Foreigners' Ordinance from Karachi to Shanghai. The Magistrate passed an order accordingly.

FIFTEEN STRIPES FOR A PICKPOCKET

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Hasan Ali charged Kison Raghoba, aged 18 years, with theft of a nickel watch valued at Rs. 3 from the pocket of Govind Shripat, a dealer in mangoes, who had gone to the Crawford Market at 8 a.m. on Thursday to purchase mangoes. The accused was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

SWEATING THE KING'S COIN.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Superintendent Williamson charged two Hindus, Dwarkadas Vallabhadas and Lowji Lilladhar, with fraudulently sweating the King's coin, viz. 144 sovereigns, and thus reducing their weight by 13½ tolas and with abetting each other. The accused lived at Khetwadi in Kikabhoy Abdulhussein's Chawl, and during the last three months performed the operation of sweating the sovereigns and thus benefited to the extent of Rs. 300. The accused then passed on the sovereigns so reduced in weight to various persons as genuine ones. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, but deferred passing sentence, as there were other cases against them of uttering these coins to various persons.

THEFT BY A DOCK LABOURER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Hasan Ali charged Karim Ibrahim, a dock labourer, with theft of a pair of shoes, valued at Rs. 9 belonging to Mr. Henry Harris, an engineer on board a steamer. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 12, or in default to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

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Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

His Life, Personality and Genius, by K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A., B.L., with a Foreword by Mr. J. C. Rollo, Price Rs. 3. Concession rate to students, Rs. 2-8. 540 pages, Cloth bound. Mr. Ramaswami Sastri has given vital help towards the understanding of Rabindranath and his religious, lyrical and dramatic conceptions and also a comprehensive study that is invaluable. The author does for Tagore what Stopford Brooke has done for Tennyson and Browning—to supply a popular exposition, critical and exhaustive of the following works of Tagore, viz., Gitanjali, Gardener, The Crescent Moon, Chitra, The King of the Dark Chamber, The Post Office, Translation of one hundred poems of Kabir, Fiction, Sadhana, Tagore's Miscellaneous Writings and Speeches.

Select Essays of Sister Nivedita.

This is a comprehensive collection of the select essays of the late Sister Nivedita, who was devoting her life to the cause of India. The publishers hope that a perusal of the book will amply repay the readers. The book opens with an introduction by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, "Empire," Calcutta, and is illustrated with four half-tone pictures. There is an appendix to the book containing some tributes paid to the memory of the late Sister by well-known personages such as Mr. J. C. Bose, F. J. Alexander, S. K. Ratcliffe, A. J. F. Blair, and others.

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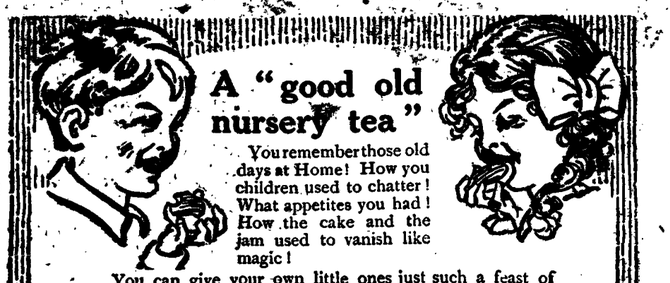

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BEQUEST OF EX-OFFICIAL OF MYSORE.

RS. 30,000 TO SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 27.

The Bangalore correspondent of "New India" says that Rao Bahadur A. Rangaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.L., retired Revenue Commissioner of Mysore, who died in Madras on Monday the 18th instant, has bequeathed the sum of Rs. 120,000 for public charities.

The correspondent says the Rao Bahadur writes, "I admire Mr. Gokhale's Servants of India Society and so long as its servants disinterestedly work for the political, social and economic regeneration of India the interest on a substantial amount may be contributed either to the parent institution at Poona or to its branch at Madras or elsewhere." He gives Rs. 30,000 to the Servants of India Society.

SERMON IN KARACHI FIRE TEMPLE.

HIGH PRIEST'S EXHORTATION TO PARSEES.

(Delayed in transmission.)

KARACHI, June 28.

Dastur Doctor Dhalla in a sermon in the fire temple, made a stirring appeal to the Parsi community to enter political life and work for India strenuously and win political freedom by constitutional means. "Struggle for it unto death," he said.

He added it was his religious duty as high priest to guide the community to render service to the soil which gave shelter to the Parsis for over a thousand years. He entreated the Parsis not to be afraid of official displeasure or tempted by titles, honours, and Government House invitations, but to go boldly forward as conscience dictated.

These lessons were to be learnt from Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji's life.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION.

U. P. GOVT'S. DRAFT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

The "Pioneer" says that the local Government has submitted a draft Bill for the prevention of adulteration of food for the Central Provinces for administrative approval of the Government of India.

A similar measure was received from the Madras Government some time ago and had been given approval of the Government of India.

MOTOR ACCIDENT CASE.

CAPT. MANSON FINED RS. 450.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 28.

Judgment was given by Mr. Westropp, District Magistrate, this afternoon, in the motor car accident case, in which Captain D. Manson was prosecuted for accidentally causing the death of an Indian policeman on the night of 15th June. The Magistrate fined Captain Manson Rs. 450, out of which Rs. 400 were awarded to the deceased's son as compensation.

IMPRESSMENT OF STEAMERS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce considered the question of impressment of steamers for military purposes and also the communication from the Department of Commerce and Industry in which it was stated that the Board of Admiralty had undertaken not to requisition vessels in Indian waters without prior consultation with the Government of India. The Chamber invited the Department of Commerce and Industry to consider impressment by a Board of five steamers remaining on the Indo-China line. These vessels were presumably impressed at Hongkong and they have entered service at Calcutta on account of the Admiralty. The term "Indian Waters" probably does not include Hongkong and the China Coast. It may be, therefore, that the Government of India were not consulted on the subject and that in consequence the opinion of the Calcutta Advisory Committee could not be ascertained. But the Committee of the Chamber felt that, when an undertaking was given not to requisition any steamer in Indian Waters without previous reference to the Government of India, it was not intended that this undertaking should be rendered valueless by making all requisitions before steamers reached the Indian Waters. They placed these considerations before the Department and they quoted figures showing how difficult it would be, in the absence of the five vessels in question to provide the tonnage for trade between Calcutta and China and Japan.

Mr. Austin Kendall, I.C.S., who was for more than seven years District and Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, and is now proceeding Heme on furlough, left Cawnpore on Thursday morning. He was given a grand send-off, nearly all the judicial and executive officers, members of the bar, and prominent residents of the town being present at the railway station. Previous to this, the members of the bar entertained Mr. Kendall, when Mr. Arundel expressed the regret of the whole bar at the coming departure of their host. Mr. Kendall made a suitable reply and said that the Cawnpore Bar deserved the courtesy which is shown to them.

CAUSING DEATH WITH A KNIFE.

ALLEGATION AGAINST A PRIVATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 28.

Mr. P. F. Bowring, District Magistrate, was engaged to-day in hearing the case in which Private J. Scott of Motor Transport Section, Army Service Corps is charged under section 304 I. P. C. with alleged causing of the death of an Indian domestic servant with a knife. It was alleged that on 21st of last month at about 2 p.m. Scott was seen talking to the deceased on Whitefield Road and subsequently stabbed him and as a result of the injuries the man died. Superintendent Hayes of the Mysore Police made enquiries and as the military authorities handed over Scott to Civil authorities for trial the police charged him under section 304 I. P. C.

Spdt. Hayes was the first witness examined. He deposed regarding the investigation in the case. He stated that on information received he proceeded to the scene of occurrence where he saw the corpse of the deceased and heard that a soldier was standing and behaving in a strange and demented manner. Subsequently, he arrested the soldier and handed him over to the military police for custody.

Another witness who deposed to have seen the incident said he saw a soldier and the deceased talking on the bridge and the soldier stabbed the deceased. That soldier was walking away when he raised an alarm and the villagers came and stopped the soldier and took from his pocket the jack knife.

Three other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

H. Lubeck, Barrister, who appeared for Scott, reserved cross-examination.

The case stands adjourned till 2nd July.

BOMBAY BANKING CO. CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 28.

Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, delivered judgment to-day on a unanimous finding of the jury in the Bombay Banking Co. case. In this case, which has been before the Court since the 23rd February, B. R. Hivargaonkar and K. V. Gharpure, agents of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Banking Co., now in liquidation, were charged together with P. G. Vaidya, director and Bombay agent of the Bank, with embezzlement and falsification of accounts, books and vouchers. The sums involved amounted to Rs. 62,789.

The Judge sentenced Hivargaonkar to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default, 6 months' further imprisonment. Gharpur was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, one year's further imprisonment and Vaidya received the sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,500 fine, in default, 15 months' further imprisonment. Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution assisted by Rao Saheb Girdarsing Moniram of the C. I. D.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT DINAJPUR.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, June 28.

The case against Manohar Pain and four others was resumed to-day, before the District Magistrate. 12 witnesses previously examined-in-chief, were cross-examined by the defence.

Shyamaprasanna Bhattacherjee, student, Dharmasava Tol, said that no one was present when Girindra told him that Jogendra had connection with America, or that he was their emissary. He did not then realise that Girindra had any guilty knowledge. He never before heard of America, never read geography.

Other Tol witnesses were questioned about the absconding accused, Jogendra Bhattacherjee, who, the prosecution allege, had organised the Dinajpur centre of the anarchist movement and introduced the different accused to each other, and to Asitaranjan, a student of the local Zilla school.

Gopalkrishna Ghosh, member, local Ramkrishna Sebak Sangha, said that Jogendra wanted to become a member of his society. None were present when Jogendra told him about Government oppression, and famines, nor did he communicate these things to anybody except to the police after the arrest. One of the objects of the Ramkrishna Mission was to give relief to famine-stricken people.

The case stands adjourned till the 3rd July.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 28.

At the Court of Lieut-Col. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day, P. Ballard a young European fitter employed in the loco. workshop at Lonavla charged D. Fredericks, another youth, with defamation in the following circumstances:—It appears, said Mr. F. Dracott, complainant's pleader, that a large number of annoymous letters had been flying about Lonavla for some time past, ladies especially being the recipients. At moonlight band on the night of 8th May, Fredericks went up to two young ladies, named Miss Williamson and Miss Scanlon and on learning from them that they also had received letters said, that Ballard had written and that as he and several companions threatened to thrash Ballard if he continued writing them. letters had ceased coming.

The Magistrate suggested to both parties that the case should be settled by an apology to which Mr. D. P. Apte, pleader, for the defendant, agreeing, the case was adjourned for a week.

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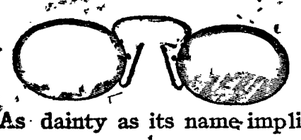

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Baillie, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J P Connor, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Craik, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A L Cumming, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Elias, Northumberlands.
Capt O Hairsine, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R M Harris, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E H Hawes, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C G Johnson, Field Artillery.
Capt G O Laing, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut S G Purnell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W K Simpson, Northumberlands.
Major J T Smith, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A R Tudor, Seaforths.
Lieut G E Walker, Royal Scots.
Capt T H Waugh, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W M Williams, Welsh Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt F A J Eastwood, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F M Price, Lincolns.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Gibbons, Dorsets.

DIED.

Second-Lieut J Gorst, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Scott, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Adams, Londons.
Capt I Bately, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Bazell, Field Artillery.
Lieut L S Bowman, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut F P Brown, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A L Burke, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H R Clewes, Lincolns.
Capt D G C Critchley-Salmonson, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt C W Curd, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Darroch, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E W S Deale, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W L Douglas, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A Dower, Northumberlands.
Lieut A T Eggington, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A C Ellis, Field Artillery.
Lieut F W Ellis, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut P K T Giles, Field Artillery.
Capt W H G Goater, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A D Greenwood, Bedfords.
Lieut J C Griffiths, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F B Hamel, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Hamilton, Cameronians.
Lieut H Hargreaves, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut R T Harrison, Field Artillery.
Capt G H Hinde, Field Artillery.
Capt W Hogarth, Cameronians.
Lieut A S Jameson, Field Artillery.
Capt J Johnson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut L T Julian, Northumberlands.
Capt W R Law, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut P L Lawson, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut I Lewin, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C R Lingwood, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J D Lownie, Royal Scots.
Major L R McFarlane, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Miller, Field Artlilery.
Second-Lieut S Milloy, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C Morris, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T W Oliver, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A P B Paget, Garrison Artillery.
Major K R M Perceval, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel C P C Porch, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R A W Powell, Suffolks.
Major W H Powell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T W A Ratcliff, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Ritson, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C J Scovell, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut L Slack, Field Artillery.
Lieut H Spence, Field Artillery.
Lieut W M Streiff, Enginners.
Second-Lieut E O Tancock, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Thornley, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W E Tibbs, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Vickerstaff, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F V Wallington, Flying Corps.
Lieut H Weeks, Field Artillery.
Lieut H E Wells, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C D Whaley, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C S Whitehead, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G E Wilkes, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut B Wilkinson, North Staffords.
Lieut J O Williams, Field Artillery.
Lieut C E Williamson-Jones, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E G Willmore, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J V Wilshin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Wilson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J R Wolfenden, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut W C Wright, Durhams.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H Y C Clarke, Flying Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut Count L T B Di Balme, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A E J Dobson, Flying Corps.
Lieut F S Ferriman, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut N B Hair, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E W Illingworth, Camerunians.
Second-Lieut H Macdonald, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W G Milliship, Flying Corps.
Lieut A J C E Phillippo, Service Corps.
Lieut J W Shaw, Flying Corps.
Lieut B Smith, Essex.
Second-Lieut G C Stead, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED NOW DROWNED.

Staff Nurse A G Mann, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service Reserve.

LONDON, June 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Probationary Observer Officer Thomas Rogers.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut John R Bibby R. N.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut James E Potvin, R. N.

WOUNDED.

Lieut John Martyn, Reserve R. N.

MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Lee P Fain, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRESUMED ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut George G Avery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW OFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Harry S Murton, R. N.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

The following name of a British officer appears in the Casualty List No. 431. Indian Defence Force.

WOUNDED.

Indian Army: Lieut D S Fraser.

SIMLA, June 29.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list Nos. 433 of Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Major I. W. B. Harte.

WOUNDED.

Sussex Regiment:—Captain F. B. Johnson.
London Regiment:—Captain C. N. Paget.

MISSING.

Royal Engineers:—Lieut. H. Sydney, 2nd-Lieutenants T. D. Davies and C. Overton.

"AN IRISH REPUBLIC."

MR. JOHN DILLON AND THE SINN FEIN POLICY.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., speaking in mail week at Longford in support of the candidature of Mr. McKenna, the official nominee of the Nationalist party for South Longford, said the constituency was faced with a clear political issue of the most far-reaching importance. They were asked to abandon the demand for Home Rule or any form of self-government involving a continued connection with Great Britain, and to substitute a demand for sovereign independence, an Irish Republic, and complete separation from the British Empire. The only means suggested to vindicate this large and far-reaching demand was that, while recognising England so far as to seek election to the British Parliament, and by so doing introducing the utmost possible amount of discord and disunion into the ranks of the Nationalists of Ireland, they were to abstain from Parliament, and as a consequence to leave that vitally important field of action entirely in possession of the enemy, and to put all their money on gaining admission to the Peace Conference and obtaining from that body a decision in favour of Ireland's claim to sovereign independence. The withdrawal of the Irish representation from Parliament would involve the abandonment of all attempts to secure an equivalent grant for Irish education, any attempt to take advantage of the splendid opportunity offered by the Corn Bill to revive land purchase and to push on the division of the grass ranches, and also all attempts to protect the various Irish interests so desperately threatened at that moment by the panicky condition of the Government.

But for the prompt action of the Irish party Ireland would have been left a month ago without a single potato for its people, and among the complexity of interests being attended to by the party at the present time were the supplying of food for starving live stock in remote parts of the country, struggling to obtain some justice for the licensed trade, brewery employees, and for those dependent on the great horse industry of Ireland, now threatened with utter ruin, and, finally, protecting the Irish farmer from the threatened imposition of the excess profits tax. If it were decided to withdraw the Irish members from Parliament all those interests would, of course, be cast on the scrap heap, and he was convinced that in addition to those great losses a measure of conscription would be applied to Ireland within a month after the disappearance of the Irish party from Parliament. Any resistance to such a measure would be drowned in blood. If they were offered a practical policy calculated to give a fair prospect of winning a full measure of self-government within a reasonable time it might be worth running all those risks, though he for one confessed that he should be very slow to abandon the very strong position now held by the Nationalist party.—"The Manchester Guardian."

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An Infallible Remedy of Nature for all sorts of Eye-diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure; absolutely safe; highest testimony. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P.O. (Bengal).

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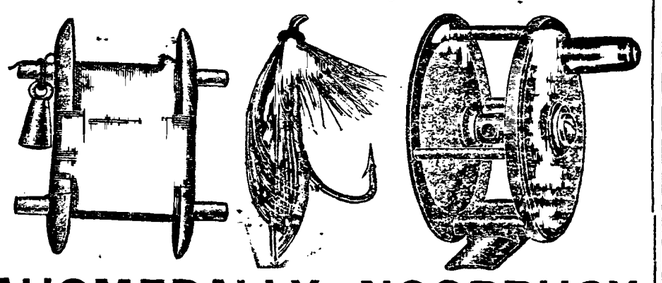

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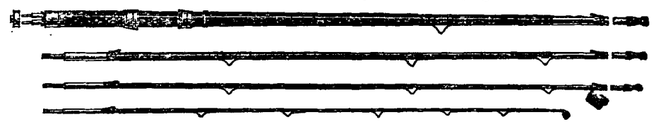

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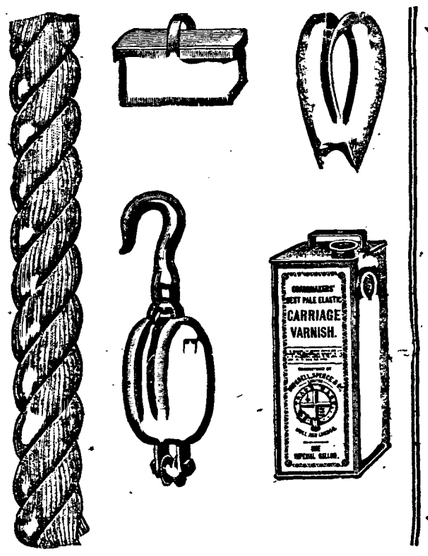

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Prevents Sun-Glare and Eye-strain without diminishing the light or altering colour values.

It has been demonstrated by eminent scientists that the Eye-fatigue experienced in bright sunlight is not due to the actual amount of light but to the presence of certain rays termed the "ULTRA-VIOLET" or "Actinic" rays which are invisible to the comparatively limited range of Human vision.

For years past various tinted glasses have been used to prevent these "ULTRA-VIOLET" radiations from entering the eye

These tinted glasses, however, have all more or less altered the colour of objects viewed though them.

The new CROOKES glass, diluted with metallic oxides which has been discovered by Sir William Crookes, F.R.S. is practically COLOURLESS and gives perfectly clear vision while protecting the sight from Tropical Sun-Glare.

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Most Wonderful, indeed!

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CHUNAR, *April*, 16th.

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My daughter got a bottle of "AMRITDHARA" from you last month, I write to say it is a most wonderful thing, lovely indeed, and a boon to mankind, I hope never to be without it, for it does good in all diseases. Had I known of it earlier it might have save a valuable life; that of my poor husband.

Yours faithfully,
E. JOHNSON.

P. S.—The "Amritdhara" cannot be too highly praised, nothing can equal it or come near it.

Heed you must for the warnings of approaching sickness and you ought to equip yourself with

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LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

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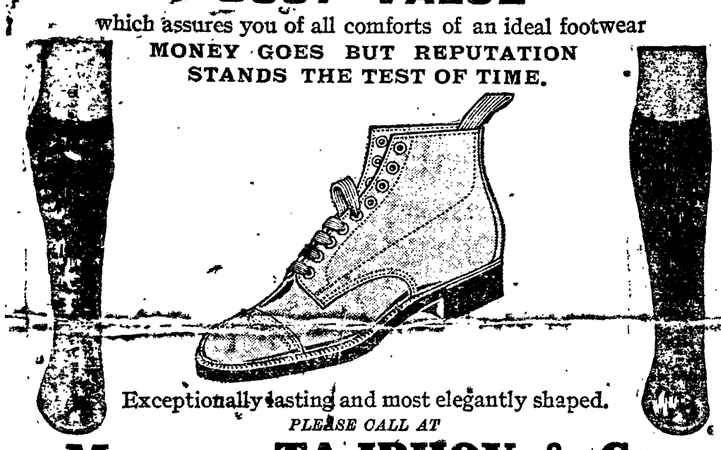
which assures you of all comforts of an ideal footwear
MONEY GOES BUT REPUTATION STANDS THE TEST OF TIME.



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Extra Fine ..	Rs. 3 4 per 50	Dollar Princess	Rs. 4 8 per 100
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Reina Victoria	boxes of 50	Cordato Deliciosa ..	boxes of 50
High Life (in the East) ..	„ „	Dela Reina	„ 100
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SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NER-VIGOR

restores the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

PRINCE YUSUPOFF AND RASPUTIN.

SAYS TSAR WAS HALF-MAD.

The "Novoye Vremya" of March 27 contained the following interview with Prince Yusupoff the Russian noble at whose house the Monk Rasputin met his end.

"I am glad they are in prison—these criminals who surrounded the House of Romanov," he said "All these Protopopoffs, Sceglovitoffs, Voiekoffs and Co., deserve the most rigorous chastisement. They were selling Russia, while hiding behind a mask of religion. I was far from the Court, but I had long seen it gliding down the steep incline. Most of the Grand Dukes were indignant at the policy of the Tsar, to which he himself was, for the most part, a stranger. For the power was concentrated in the hands of Alexandra Fedorovna (the Empress) and her fervent followers. It was simply a case of megalomania. The Tsarina fancied that she was a second Catherine the Great, and that upon her depended the safety and reorganisation of Russia. Her intimates—Mme. Virubova, Protopopoff, and Griska Rasputin—fanned this megalomania, and thus embroiled still further a situation from which there was no issue.

"Protopopoff persuaded the Empress and Emperor that he would easily reduce the "rebels" to reason; Voiekoff made his own policy. It was no longer clear on which foot the Court was dancing. In all this Rasputin played a great part; I cannot think of him without profound disgust. His influence at Court is explained in various ways. For me, he was a very wily peasant, gifted with hypnotic powers. I have known people with strong wills who none the less fell under his sway.

"At first I did not believe that any Rasputin could nominate or remove ministers and exercise his corrupting influence, but I soon realised the bitter truth. The frame of mind which prevailed at Court was like an epidemic, and all the efforts of those outside it were shattered at Tsarkoe Selo, where what was said was never carried into effect. There was, however, unanimity in the view that the Court party and the Empress Alexandra were leading Russia to ruin or to complete anarchy. But they would listen neither to their own friends not to the representatives of the people, and the fatal moment approached.

"For the last year Nicholas II. had definitely lost his will-power and fell completely under the influence of Alexandra and her friends. I remember that, foreseeing what must come, my mother decided on an extreme step. She went to the Empress, told her the whole truth, and warned her of the dire consequences. She tried to persuade her not to oppose the new reforms and the creation of a responsible ministry, telling her that in this lay the sole hope of their family. Alexandra listened in silence without replying. Finally she acquiesced in my mother's arguments, and promised to consider them. Some days later. I heard that unfriendly rumours were circulating at Court about my mother, and that the Empress was very displeased with her.

"There were several other similar attempts, but the Empress remainded deaf to all appeals. As to the Tsar, it would have been waste of time to apply to him.

"Then Rasputin disappeared, and a still stronger reaction showed itself. The question of a responsible ministry was definitely buried, and Protopopoff and his crew began their preparations against the popular agitation which was brewing. It could have been allayed, but from above and that required strong men. Soon it was too late. The people in its torment, could no longer endure this arbitrary yoke. The Revolution swept away its decrepit rulers.

"Doctor Badmaieff, a friend of Rasputin, played an important part at Court. Amid the contradictory yarns which circulated at Court it was difficult enough to disentangle the truth; but I can say with certitude that Nicholas II. was drugged by various potions prepared by the famous Thibetan (Badmaieff is a great charlatan—a doctor from the Mongol tribe of Buriats, who claims to have learnt the mysteries of medicine in Thibet.) Rasputin played a great part in this affair. The Tsar was latterly half mad, and his will no longer existed. For all affairs of State he took counsel exclusively with Alexandra, who led him towards the abyss. But Badmaieff acted with such precautions as to leave no trace. I could tell many things, but in so troubled a time I do not wish to throw mud at those who no longer count in Russia. I will only say one thing—that at Court there was a veritable nightmare. If the Revolution had not broken out from below it would have come from above; for it was evident that the State was governed by a handful of men.

"I rejoice at the Revolution and believe we shall emerge from it victorious. Already, New Russia is being forged, and liberty has become her watchword. The Constituent Assembly will say the last word, and we must all obey it. That will be the voice of the people of Free Russia."

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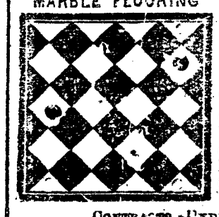

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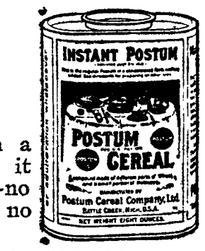
Man to Man

"You say your heart is acting up, and that you don't sleep well at nights' and yet you don't believe coffee hurts you.

"There's a subtle, cumulative drug in coffee—about 2½ grains to the average cup. A little to-day—a little to-morrow, and so it goes on, irritating the nerves, interfering with digestion and working changes that very often lead to ill health and discomfort; the same is with Tea-drinking.

"Hard to quit coffee and tea you say? Not if you have the pleasant, healthful, pure food-drink—

INSTANT POSTUM
A PURE FOOD DRINK.



Made of whole wheat, roasted with a small amount of wholesome molasses, it contains only the goodness of the grain—no drug or harmful ingredient—no coffee, no tea troubles.

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Instant Postum—soluble—made in the cup with hot water, instantly. A delicious, economical, healthful table beverage. SOLD IN—

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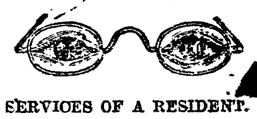

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Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.
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A delightful dressing for the hair, [illegible] roughly antiseptic, germ killing and [illegible] stimulating. Pleasant to [illegible] fully refreshing.
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THE

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Having arranged to take over as from 1st July 1917, the old established Rope Works known as the "The Shalimar Rope Works" formerly managed by Messrs. Ahmuty & Co., we are now in a position to accept orders for all kinds of Manila, white and tarred Hemp Ropes and lines, also Coir Ropes and Hawsers of all sizes. All enquiries should be addressed in future to—

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Managing Agents,

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Fame.

Dunlop has not yet attained what is said to be man's highest ambition—i.e., to appear in a "Punch" cartoon, but—one never can tell.

Meanwhile, it is no small compliment to Dunlop as an advertising figure that he should be the subject of the first caricature of a series just commenced in "Hello!"—"London Opinion's" new house organ.

The success of the attempt can be judged by reference to the inset of the original figure, which, in turn, is a development of our Trade Mark.

Incidentally, it may not be generally known that Mr. J. B. Dunlop, the Inventor of the Pneumatic Tyre, is still living and resident in Dublin.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LIMITED,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
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1.—MR. DUNLOP.

Mr. Dunlop having, in a fit of annoyance, blown up his artist, the latter gets his own back by blowing up Mr. Dunlop.

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By appointment to His Excellene The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

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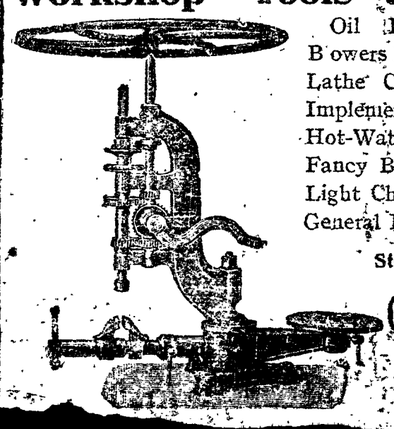

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